





## West Berlin Is the Problem

Brandt's Plan to Visit Prague  
Doubtful as Talks Break Off

BONN, Aug. 22 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's planned visit to Prague Sept. 6 for the signing of a normalization agreement appeared in doubt today after the breakdown of talks on establishing diplomatic relations

between Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

The Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, Jiri Goetz, and Under Secretary Paul Frank of the Bonn Foreign Ministry ended a three-day attempt to resolve a dispute over West German diplomatic representation for West Berlin.

A Bonn government spokesman said Mr. Brandt would hold to his promise to cancel his Prague visit unless the dispute were resolved to Bonn's satisfaction before the planned Sept. 6 date.

With no date set for new talks between Mr. Frank and Mr. Goetz and with both sides sticking to their positions on West Berlin, observers said the chances that the problem can be resolved in the remaining two weeks appeared to be dwindling.

## Complicated Dispute

Mr. Goetz was returning to Prague by car this afternoon with his delegation after meeting for an hour with the West German group headed by Mr. Frank.

Earlier, Mr. Frank had reported to Mr. Brandt's cabinet on the previous two days of talks.

The complicated dispute centers around Bonn's demand that its proposed Prague embassy should be permitted full representation for the interests of West Berlin, 110 miles inside Communist East Germany.

Czechoslovakia is willing to permit representation for individual West Berliners but refuses Bonn's demand for West German consular representation in Prague for West German institutions such as courts of law in West Berlin.

The argument threatens to delay the completion of Mr. Brandt's effort to establish diplomatic relations with the entire Soviet bloc.

The same seemingly minor point has halted proposed West German exchanges of ambassadors with Hungary and Bulgaria. There are signs that these two countries are following the Czechoslovak line in a joint stand directed by Moscow.

Czechoslovakia and West Germany last June initiated a normalization treaty providing for mutual cooperation, diplomatic relations and promising to bury the 1938 Munich pact which Hitler had used to partition Czechoslovakia.

Spain's main Roman Catholic daily, accused The New York Times of "immobilism" toward Spain and frequent "abusive" criticism of Spain.

The newspaper Pueblo singled out British Labor party leader Harold Wilson and the British press and labeled him "hypocrite, a hypocrite, stupid and cynical" for his criticism of the deal. "We couldn't agree more," Pueblo said.

Nuevo Diario, a newspaper reported to be close to Laureano Lopez Rodo, the foreign minister, speculated that The New York Times criticism of the deal was part of the battle against the Nixon administration.

## Other Arms Deals

It added that the critics of the deal should not "worry over the arms sold to a nation of peace and in a clear process of liberalization," but look into U.S. arms deals "with Jews and Arabs" and American alliances with non-democratic Asian and African regimes.

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200 Feared Dead  
In Mexican Flood

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—More than 200 people are feared to have died in Irapuato, 200 miles northwest of here, in the floods which have devastated large areas of Mexico during the past two weeks, the government said today.

Thousands of refugees are said to be short of food and there have been reports of looting and attacks on supply trucks. Irapuato now appears to have become the focal point of what officials have described as the country's worst floods of this century.

Meanwhile, Hurricane Brenda decreased to a tropical storm as it moved from the Gulf of Mexico across the Yucatan Peninsula yesterday, leaving a trail of wrecked homes and uprooted trees.

Skylab-2 Films  
Big 'Bubble' on  
Surface of Sun

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Scientists on earth examined pictures today taken by the Skylab-2 astronauts of an enormous solar eruption, a phenomenon that might someday reveal how communications signals are bounced off the earth's upper atmosphere.

The scientists studying the eruption, described by an astronaut as a giant "bubble," said the pictures resulted from a "superb response" by the crew and ground controllers.

Investigators called it "the most significant event" recorded during the more than 30 hours of operation of Skylab's telescope assembly.

The astronauts kept a close watch on the sun for any other unusual activity and checked for a leak in their space station's cooling system.

Flight controllers also added another task for the second spacewalk of the mission scheduled for Friday by asking the astronauts to replace six of the nine gyroscopes that keep the ship steady in orbit.

London Police  
Find, Defuse  
2 More Bombs

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Aug. 22 (NYT).—A bomb planted in a department store and a booby-trapped book mailed to the Conservative party headquarters here were discovered today before they could do any harm.

Since the weekend, there have been 20 such incidents. The first was the incendiary bomb found in Harrods, the famous Knightsbridge store. Scotland Yard's Special Branch is making intensive inquiries among Irish communities here and in provincial cities.

One theory among detectives is that the bombings were carried out by sympathizers in Britain of the Irish Republican Army, rather than by terrorists who have come over from Ireland. Scotland Yard, officially, refuses to speculate. Another theory is that the British Army is making operations in Ulster so hazardous that young militants have moved to England, where suspicion and precautions in public places are virtually nonexistent.

None of the 13 letter bombs received has exploded. Those examined by experts were powerful enough to kill instantly.

The secretary in the Conservative party who opened the letter today noticed a patch of black on the paperback book inside the envelope. She called for help. Other recipients of letter bombs owe their lives to similar alertness of the bombers' design.

One sinister implication is that the bombers had not intended to take lives, but that the letter and fire bombs were warnings that they can reach virtually anywhere. In fact, the bombs in the stores were not placed in the most combustible places available.

However, officials and some army sources in Belfast say that the fire and letter bombs are similar to those used in Ulster. They recall that there the ratio of duds was high at the beginning of the present troubles. The bombings became more effective as the perpetrators became more expert.

The store bombed today was Debenhams and Jones, on Regent Street, where a similar device was found yesterday.



DEADLY MAIL—A police officer in Luton, Bedfordshire, England, places a letter bomb in a reinforced box and then (top) stows the box under a sandbagged shelf while awaiting bomb-disposal experts. Six letter bombs were found by mail sorters in Luton yesterday and disarmed.

Security for Kissinger Said  
To Be Boosted After Threats

By Robert C. Tott

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 22.—Increasing threats against Henry A. Kissinger, including those by Arab terrorists, have caused the Secret Service to double his bodyguard in recent weeks, it has been learned.

Mr. Kissinger, a German-born Jew, currently has two agents providing constant protection. Among government officials, only the President and the Vice President are known to have more agents watching them.

The reported boost in security came while Mr. Kissinger held the post of national security adviser to the President. He retains that post in addition to his appointment today as secretary of state.

The Arab threats against Mr. Kissinger—either to kidnap or kill him—were taken seriously because they were reported by intelligence sources rather than coming over the phone or by mail, it was learned.

The White House, asked about the increased protection, declined comment. "We just don't talk about such matters," Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said yesterday.

No Reasons Given

A Secret Service spokesman would comment only in general terms. "Our security depends on conditions," he said. "I can't get into any reason for increases or decreases in protection, nor how many agents are involved. It's a long-standing policy."

Mr. Kissinger got his first bodyguard in 1970 when an alleged plot to kidnap him was disclosed by the late J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the FBI.

An anti-war group, which included several nuns and priests led by Daniel and Philip Berrigan, was reported at the time to be planning to destroy military lines to disrupt government operations as well as to kidnap Mr. Kissinger.

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Emergency Landing

Kills 3 in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A Colombian Avianca Airlines DC3 crashed in an attempted emergency landing during a domestic flight in the central part of the country today, an airline spokesman said.

He said three of the 17 persons aboard were killed, including the pilot, another crewman and a passenger.

Dutch Save U.S. Airmen

GRONINGEN, the Netherlands, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—A Dutch Air Force helicopter today rescued two U.S. airmen who parachuted into the sea before their Phantom jet fighter, which they were flying from England to West Germany, crashed into the Lauwers Sea, an inland lake.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	68	79	Fair
ALASKA	18	64	Fair
ARIZONA	23	81	Sunny
ARKANSAS	28	82	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	28	82	Fair
COLORADO	18	61	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	20	68	Fair
DELAWARE	24	78	Fair
FLORIDA	24	78	Fair
GEORGIA	24	78	Fair
ILLINOIS	27	81	Fair
INDIANA	27	81	Fair
IOWA	27	81	Fair
KANSAS	27	81	Fair
KENTUCKY	27	81	Fair
LOUISIANA	27	81	Fair
MAINE	27	81	Fair
MARYLAND	27	81	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	27	81	Fair
MICHIGAN	27	81	Fair
MINNESOTA	27	81	Fair
MISSISSIPPI	27	81	Fair
MISSOURI	27	81	Fair
MONTANA	27	81	Fair
NEBRASKA	27	81	Fair
NEVADA	27	81	Fair
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	81	Fair
NEW JERSEY	27	81	Fair
NEW YORK	27	81	Fair
NORTH CAROLINA	27	81	Fair
NORTH DAKOTA	27	81	Fair
OHIO	27	81	Fair
OKLAHOMA	27	81	Fair
OREGON	27	81	Fair
PENNSYLVANIA	27	81	Fair
RHODE ISLAND	27	81	Fair
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	81	Fair
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	81	Fair
TENNESSEE	27	81	Fair
TEXAS	27	81	Fair
UTAH	27	81	Fair
Vermont	27	81	Fair
VIRGINIA	27	81	Fair
WASHINGTON	27	81	Fair
WEST VIRGINIA	27	81	Fair
WISCONSIN	27	81	Fair
WYOMING	27	81	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada 14-1700 GMT, where at 1200 GMT.)

## First Press Conference in 5 Months

## President Backs Agnew, Assails Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)  
made to influence the outcome of the since-dismissed charges.

Repeated that he views as "illegal, unauthorized and completely deplorable" the burglary of the office of the psychiatrist of Pentagon Papers figure Daniel Ellsberg by a squad directed by White House aides. He said that under former Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson "burglarizing of this type" took place "on a very large scale," but did not elaborate.

Said his Democratic predecessors at the White House authorized far more wiretaps than he had, and added that he wished wiretaps had detected the plot to assassinate Kennedy, a murder he said followed "a terrible breakdown in our protective security."

The President seemed nervous in the first minute of the press conference, but became calmer as he took the offensive.

He appealed at times to be short of breath. He gripped the podium and betrayed pent-up anger as he determined to take the offensive against newsmen who had been stirring up Watergate questions for months.

The news conference was held as part of Mr. Nixon's campaign to overcome the Watergate scandal impact on his administration. As he fielded questions, the President himself shifted to foreign and domestic issues.

The fact that the first 30 minutes of questioning was devoted exclusively to Watergate "shows you how consumed I am" with the scandal rather than the "business of the people," Mr. Nixon said.

## Examine the Record

"Years from now," he added, when historians examine the record of his administration they will see on foreign and domestic issues that it "deserves high marks rather than low marks."

"No, I shall not resign," the President declared. He added that he will "use every day of those 3 1/2 years" left in his term "trying to get the people of the United States to recognize, whatever mistakes we have made, in the long run this administration made the world safer for their children and made their lives better at home."

He made critical reference to the "constant barrage" of news media reports on the Watergate scandal, then declared:

"Watergate is an episode I deeply deplore. If I were running the campaign rather than trying to run the country and particularly the foreign policy of the country it would never have happened."

When Mr. Nixon was asked whether he still considers Mr. Haldean and Mr. Ehrlichman as among "the finest public servants" he had ever known—words of praise he used in announcing their resignations from the White House staff on April 30—Mr. Nixon said he does.

"As all the facts come out... when they have an opportunity to have their case tried in the courts," he predicted, "they will be exonerated."

## Supports Haldean

The President said Mr. Haldean's testimony on the key March 21 White House meeting was accurate. He then proceeded to recall what took place at that meeting, giving this account:

"Mr. Dean reported that one of the Watergate defendants was attempting to blackmail the White House, threatening to disclose national security matters unless he was paid \$120,000. Mr. Nixon said he told Mr. Dean that it was obvious the plan would not 'have any chance'."

Soviet Prize to Defector

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Bruno Pontecorvo, the former British nuclear physicist who defected to the Soviet Union 33 years ago, yesterday was awarded the Soviet Union's highest decoration, the Order of Lenin, on his 60th birthday for his contribution to science.

Asked by reporters for comment on the Watergate affair, Mr. Rogers, a former attorney general who is known to have been dismayed over Watergate, responded:

"I believe it is important for the United States not to become so obsessed with security matters

to succeed unless the men were given executive clemency and that we can't give clemency." He said he also told Mr. Dean that "while we could raise the money, the indicated answer to my question it would probably take a million dollars over four years—the problem was how do you get money to them..." Mr. Nixon recalled. He then said that he told Mr. Dean:

"John, it's wrong. It won't work. We can't give clemency. We've got to get this story out."

The President's account of the crucial meeting paralleled what he had said earlier, adding some

new details, and conflicted with Mr. Dean's testimony that Mr. Nixon said that raising the million dollar fund "would be a problem."

Mr. Nixon also said that the press, some politicians and members of the broadcast industry wanted to see him "fall."

He took all the questions, although he sometimes manipulated the answers. Mr. Nixon did not lose his poise and, instead, bantering with reporters after the meeting as he sometimes does, walked away with Mr. Ziegler who had been standing at his side.

(Continued from Page 1)

scandal, Mr. Cox said that the tape recordings of their conversations with the President were "critical" to resolving their conflicting accounts.

But the White House, Mr. Cox protested, seems to be saying that the privilege can be waived for evidence "only so long as it is open to the defense of a crime, and only so long as it is open to a charge of lying."

The tapes at stake involve nine of the President's discussions with top White House aides and campaign advisers, stretching from June 30, 1972, three days after discovery of the break-in and bugging at Democratic party headquarters here—to April 15, 1973, when ousted White House counsel John W. Dean 3d quoted Mr. Nixon as acknowledging a previous discussion of executive clemency for one of the Watergate conspirators.

In another development, the

White House yesterday

Mr. Cox with a special file, the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.—a request it was made more than a month ago.

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The ITT investigation came on allegations that the Justice Department settled the three-bit-trust cases against ITT in 1971 in exchange for the corporate promise of a \$400,000 contribution to the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Kissinger Named to Replace Rogers as Secretary of State

(Continued from Page 1)

In which we began to build a structure of peace particularly involving the two great powers, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, where before there had been nothing but ugly and at times very, very difficult confrontations.

He said that as Mr. Rogers, who will retain his old law firm, "looks back on his years [in government], he can be very proud that he was one of the major architects of a very successful foreign policy."

Mr. Rogers, the President said, had wanted to leave his post at the end of the first Nixon administration, but "he agreed to stay on" because of international problems.

The last original member of Mr. Nixon's cabinet, Mr. Rogers has been rumored for months to be on the way out. There also have been reports that he was under consideration for the next Supreme Court vacancy or that he would be named to the long-vacant post of U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rogers has knocked down the rumors of a Supreme Court appointment or a Moscow ambassadorship.

Others reports said that the President was not pleased with Mr. Rogers's performance as secretary of state, that he preferred a more "dynamic" person. These reports came against the much-publicized activities of Mr. Kissinger, a key figure in virtually all of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy breakthroughs.

Washington officials critical of Mr. Rogers said privately that the secretary's comments on Watergate at a news conference here Monday were the "last straw" as far as the President was concerned.

Asked by reporters for comment on the Watergate affair, Mr. Rogers, a former attorney general who is known to have been dismayed over Watergate, responded:

"I believe it is important for the United States not to become so obsessed with security matters

think extreme caution should be exercised before laws are violated in the name of national security."

This comment cannot be pleased President Nixon, who has televised Watergate speed week ago referred to "national security matters" which he said were involved in my effort to stop massive leaks of vital diplomatic and military secrets."

Moreover, Mr. Rogers's Monday he did not approve of so-called dual reporting systems involved in concealing from the nation the 1969-70 bombing of Cambodia, ordered by President Nixon. He said: "In fact, I know nothing about it."

Mr. Rogers had been President Eisenhower's attorney general from 1957 to 1961. During Eisenhower's administration, Mr. Rogers, the Vice President at the time, became a friend.

After he left government, Mr. Rogers became a member of law firm of Royall, Kline, Rogers and Wells, with offices in New York, Washington, Paris. In 1966, he was named by President Lyndon B. Johnson to be a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly. In 1967, he was the representative to the UN.

Mansfield Uneasy About Dual Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, said today he was disturbed about the dual role that President Nixon plans to give Henry Kissinger.

He said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would like to clear up Mr. Kissinger's as both Secretary of State and presidential adviser on national security.

Sen. Mansfield told news "I am disturbed about that relationship. It brings in question of executive privilege and that will have to be cleared up."

ON THE COMMUNE—Armed deputies search the foothills at a New Mexico commune for Edwin M. Gaudet, charged in New Orleans with threatening the life of President Nixon. Later, the suspect, accompanied by his wife, surrendered to the Secret Service.

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## Maryland Conservative Wins House Seat in Special Vote

By Ben A. Franklin

EASTON, Md., Aug. 22 (NYT).—An aggressive young conservative Republican, State Sen. Robert E. Bauman, last night was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives, defeating an old-line Democrat, Frederick C. Malkus, 60, also a Maryland state senator.

The special election was the first seriously contested race for a congressional seat since the Watergate scandals began to unfold last spring.

Complete unofficial returns from all 218 polling places in the Chesapeake Bay-area district showed that the tally was Mr. Bauman, 26,941, and Mr. Malkus, 25,551.

Mr. Bauman, 36, claimed victory at a celebration at the Tidewater Inn here. His victory speech was interrupted by telephone calls, including one from Vice-President Agnew, but not from President Nixon.

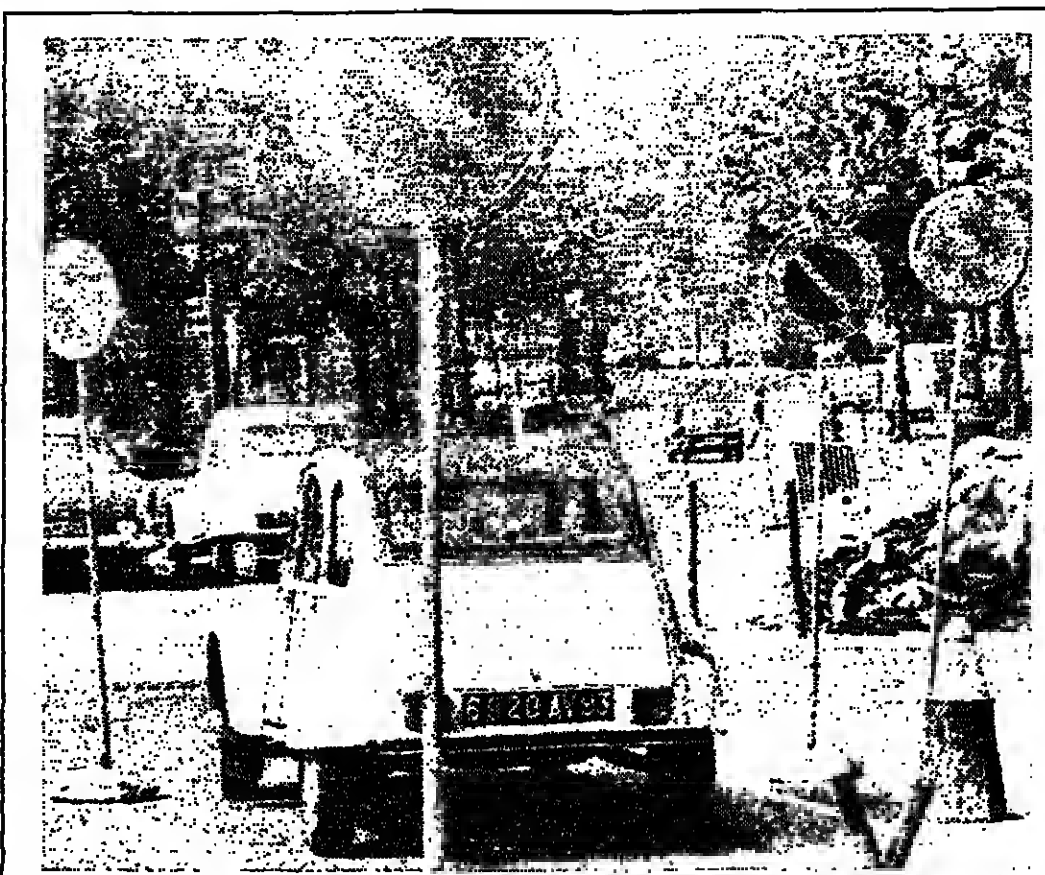
Mr. Bauman plainly sought to make his victory seem a repudiation of critics of the Watergate affair.

"Those who feel you can convict persons without evidence in the press have a rude awakening coming," he said.

"If Watergate had been a big issue to a two-to-one Democratic district, I would have lost the election," Mr. Bauman said. "I can only conclude that Watergate is not the issue nationally that some people think it is."

But it appeared that only about 17 percent of the 308,590 voting-age residents of Maryland's sprawling First Congressional District had bothered to go to the polls during a rainy election day.

Nonpartisan disgust with politics in general, rather than any sign of a strong anti-Watergate trend, thus appeared to be a



QUADRUPLE JEOPARDY—It could be that the driver of this car, parked in the midst of four "no parking" signs in Paris, found four tickets when he returned.

## Middlemen Get Most of Food Profits in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Americans spent \$116.2 billion last year on farm-grown food of which \$77.2 billion went to middlemen, the Agriculture Department said today.

Farmers collected a record \$39 billion as their share of food expenditures in 1972, the department said. Two-thirds of the \$5.8-billion increase in food spending last year compared with 1971 went to farmers, it said.

In all marketing charges for getting food from farms to grocery store checkout counters rose \$1.8 billion last year, the department said in a report on marketing and transportation of food produced on U.S. farms.

## Moral Issue of Watergate Trails Kopechne Death in Poll

NEW YORK (NYT).—Kevin P. Phillips and Albert Sindinger report that a nationwide telephone survey has found that more Americans think "the drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne at Chappaquiddick" was "more morally reprehensible" than "the bugging of the Democratic National Committee" at Watergate.

The survey of 2,238 people between July 20 and 27 also found that more of them cited the Chappaquiddick incident than the Watergate bugging in a survey conducted by Sindinger & Co. of Swarthmore, Pa.

It was devised by Mr. Sindinger, the company's president, and Mr. Phillips, Mr. Sindinger is a financial and political opinion analyst who had been a favorite poll-taker of Charles W. Colson, a former counsel to President Nixon. Mr. Phillips is the author of "The Emerging Republican Majority."

In the survey, interviewers asked several comparative questions about Watergate—which cited only the bugging—and the July 13, 1969, accident at Chappaquiddick Island, Mass., where Miss Kopechne was drowned in an automobile that had been driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.

In response to the question, "Between Watergate and Chappaquiddick, in your opinion, which concerns you most?" a total of 40 percent cited Chappaquiddick, 37 percent named Watergate, 16 percent said they were equally concerned about both, 4 percent said they "didn't know," and 3 percent declined to answer.

Interviewers then asked: "Which action do you yourself think is the more morally reprehensible?" which is worse—the drowning of

## U.S. Planning To Shut More Bases in '74 Despite Scandal, Laird Says, Nixon Still Has Hopes on Bills

By John Heibers

### Schlesinger Orders Review by Services

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Pentagon said today it expects to order further closings of military installations by next spring.

It confirmed reports that Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger has ordered the armed services to prepare for possible new reductions in bases before next year's congressional elections.

This would be the second round of base closings in about a year.

"We are looking closely at U.S. military bases both in the United States and overseas with a view to closing those found to be unnecessary or under utilized," the Pentagon said in a statement.

"No decisions have been reached and none are expected immediately. However, we do expect to produce a significant base closure package within the foreseeable future, but we can't say now whether this will occur next winter or next spring."

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 22 (NYT).—Molvin R. Laird acknowledged yesterday that the Watergate scandal had damaged President Nixon's legislative proposals in Congress, but he said the White House has hopes of early passage of some major administration bills, notably special revenue-sharing for education, which has been considered dead.

In a wide-ranging interview with a small group of reporters at the Western White House, the President's chief adviser on domestic affairs also made these points:

● He does not agree with President Nixon that the bombing of Cambodia in 1969 was not secret. As then secretary of defense, he supported the secrecy, and still does, he said. But he could not support the falsification of records, which he attributed to an improper reporting system. Mr. Nixon, in a speech in New Orleans on Monday, said the raids were not secret because the appropriate members of Congress were informed at the time.

● He insisted that his advice to Rep. John E. Anderson, R., Ill., to refrain from speaking out on the federal investigation of Vice-President Agnew's financial affairs was in no way an administrative attempt to undercut Mr. Agnew. He said he had told the Vice-President as much and that Mr. Agnew understood there were no hard feelings.

According to Needs

Mr. Laird said the Watergate case has hurt the administration's legislation because "those legislators who have been working on other areas . . . are not hearing too much from their constituents about these major problems. The Congress reacts according to the needs and demands of the constituents."

Now, however, members of Congress are beginning to hear from their constituents on a number of issues and the administration has hopes of securing passage soon of legislation to consolidate grants for community development, the foreign trade bill, the creation of an independent corporation for legal services, the education bill and others, he said.

On the Cambodian bombing, Mr. Laird said he fully supported keeping the bombing secret, for diplomatic reasons, but added: "There is a difference between

After the meeting, Mr. Charnon said the government plan could still be changed. "I hope that despite all the fake moves we can finally reach a negotiated solution for Lip," he said.

Earlier today, he received a first-hand report on the opening of the union-government negotiations from government mediator Henry Giraud, who yesterday outlined the official plan for re-arranging Lip to union leaders at Besancon, in eastern France, where the watch plant is located.

The union chiefs rejected the plan, mainly because it would mean laying off more than a quarter of the 1,300 Lip workers, who were forced to leave the factory by police eight days ago.

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Badillo Quits N.Y. Race

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Herman Badillo, a Democratic U.S. congressman, yesterday abandoned his attempt to become the first Puerto Rican mayor of New York by running as an independent. Rep. Badillo lost the Democratic primary runoff to city controller Abe Beame.

Cosmos-580 Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-580, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass said.

3 Bomb Blasts Jolt Cyprus; No Injuries

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Three bombs exploded here last night, destroying two cars and badly damaging a bookshop, but causing no injuries.

The bookshop is owned by the brother of a Communist deputy in the House of Representatives. Observers believe the explosion could have been prompted by last week's proposals by the Communist party, calling for full cooperation with all parties and organizations which support the president, Archbishop Makarios. The archbishop is opposed by the underground organization of Gen. George Grivas, who supports union with Greece.

Suspected Chief in Heroin Traffic Arrested in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI).—An Italian, expelled from Mexico as an undesirable, was arrested by federal narcotics agents Monday night on heroin smuggling charges when his plane landed in Houston, Texas.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Brooklyn said the defendant, (Pino) Catania, 39, was the so-called "Mexican connection" who acted as the middleman between major American and Canadian importers and the original suppliers in France.

According to assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Puccio, an indictment secured yesterday charges Catania with smuggling 170 kilos of heroin into the United States and Canada. Mr. Puccio estimated that the 170 kilos have a street value of \$85 million.

Catania, who operated a custom shirt shop called "Le Duc" in Mexico City, was declared an undesirable citizen yesterday by the Mexican government and put aboard a plane for Italy—the country of his birth.

Judge Orders Mental Tests in Houston Slayings

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A district judge overruled defense protests today and ordered psychiatric examinations for two young men facing murder charges for their roles in the worst mass murder in the United States this century.

Judge William M. Hatten entered the order for examinations for Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, and David Owen Brooks, 18, who appeared before him individually.

The Harris County grand jury indicted Henley and Brooks last week in three of the sex-torture slayings of 27 young men linked to suspected mass slayer Dean A. Corli.

Henley has told police he killed Corli at a sex and paint-sniffing party Aug. 8 to prevent Corli from sexually abusing and killing him.

Charles Owen Melder, representing Henley, and Ted Musick, Brooks's attorney, objected to the judicial order requested by Harris County District Attorney Carol S. Vance.

"I haven't had time to have an in-depth interview with my client," Mr. Melder said. "I don't know what he wants to plead."

Mr. Musick specifically objected to the court ordering the psychiatric examinations which will be conducted by experts hired by the county.

Dying Soviet Satellite Lights Up Sky in U.S.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 22 (AP).—The North American Air Defense Command reported today that a Soviet communications satellite disintegrated on re-entry into the earth's atmosphere last night in the sky over Great Bend, Kan.

Residents in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma telephoned weather bureaus, airports and newspaper offices to inquire about a bright object after it flashed across the sky from southwest to northeast.

Canadian Maj. Dale Northrop said that NORAD had predicted the re-entry and that there was nothing unusual about it.

## Mrs. Liddy Hails Her Husband, His Silence as a 'Political POW'

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP).—Mrs. G. Gordon Liddy says that she considers her husband a "hero" for refusing to talk about his part in the Watergate burglary.

"I don't know if he ever intends to try to explain himself," she says in the September issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, "even when he gets out of prison."

"But I do know that he feels he is serving his country by sitting in jail and saying nothing. He has compared himself to a captured soldier who gives only his name, rank and serial number."

Mrs. Liddy also denied reports that "Gordon is being paid not to talk" and claimed that her earnings as a teacher are the family's sole support. The Liddys have five children, ranging in age from 9 to 14, at home in a Washington suburb.

Liddy pleaded guilty in the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Committee offices and began serving a 30-year prison sentence last Jan. 30. He has refused to give any evidence about the case.

"I can't see why people have a hard time understanding what motivates a man like Gordon to take all he has and keep quiet," Mrs. Liddy wrote. "He is simply following his own code. Unlike so many who have appeared on television at the Watergate hearings, Gordon is at peace with himself."

She said that the "children have never wavered in their conviction that their father is doing the right thing. To them, he is a political prisoner of war."

Mrs. Liddy said that her car has a bumper sticker saying "Welcome home POWs" and "I intend to leave it there until we welcome home our own POW."

## Blast Ends Test Of F-15 Engine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—An engine being developed for the Air Force's new F-15 supersonic fighter ran into new troubles yesterday when a model blew off its rear section during a critical endurance test.

This was the tenth mishap this year in ground tests of the new engine and came only 18 hours from completion of a 100-hour endurance test.

The Defense Department is restricting the amount of money that can be paid out in the F-15 program until a series of engine difficulties have been cleared up.

## Berkeley Voters Unseat Militant

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP).—Black militant Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. lost a battle last night to keep his city council seat by 7,000 votes in a recall election.

With all 187 precincts reporting, 18,569 voters approved the recall while 11,548 opposed it.

Mr. Bailey was elected to a four-year term two years ago. Voters, also given a choice of a replacement for Mr. Bailey if he was recalled, elected liberal William E. Rufford Jr., 39.

Black leaders of the drive to unseat Mr. Bailey called him a racist and an obstructionist.

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## 5 Injured in Chile by Bombs Thrown at Stores, Embassy

SANTIAGO, Aug. 22 (AP).—Terrorists hurled homemade bombs today at the North Korean Embassy and at several stores and homes in strike-troubled Santiago.

Five persons were wounded in shooting incidents, officials said, and one woman was reported injured in a bombing. The incidents followed street violence yesterday that was the worst outbreak in a month-long transportation strike that has crippled distribution of consumer goods in the Chilean economy, already troubled as a result of President Salvador Allende's programs to turn Chile Socialist.

Eight bomb attacks were reported before dawn today. The

devices, hurled from passing vehicles, smashed plate glass windows and splintered doorways. A woman was struck in the legs by fragments from a bomb thrown at the home of Francisco Padin, parliamentary secretary for Mr. Allende's Socialist party.

At the North Korean Embassy, officials said that a bomb was hurled into the grounds and caused some damage, but no one was hurt. The embassy, in a suburban mansion surrounded by high walls, asked the Chilean Foreign Ministry to arrange a special police guard.

Tension has been high over the long transportation strike and strike-connected anti-government activity by opponents of Mr. Allende's programs.

### Allende Blames Fascists

For more than five hours yesterday, hundreds of youthful leftists and anti-Marxists demonstrated in streets surrounding the National Congress, battling with fists, clubs and guns.

Mr. Allende later told cheering supporters from his balcony at the presidential palace that "Fascists and lumpen" were to blame for the violence. Lumpen means a degraded section of the proletariat.

Transportation leaders, meanwhile, reported that settlement of their nationwide strike was moving toward resolve. Trucks have been striking since July 26 and have been joined by most bus and taxi owners.

The transport leaders said that the remaining stumbling block was the government's balking at dissolving Mopare, the patriotic reconstruction movement — a trucking system set up by the state to compete with the private confederation of truck owners.

The truckers want guarantees that they will not be nationalized under Mr. Allende's socialization program.

## Pope Weighs A Return to Latin Liturgy

ROME, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI today said he was considering the return to traditional Latin and Gregorian chant in the Roman Catholic liturgy.

"Many have asked that for all nations the Latin and Gregorian chant of the Gloria, the Credo, the Sanctus and the Agnus Dei be preserved," he said, referring to parts of the mass, during a general audience at his summer residence near here. "God wish that it may be so. We must study how."

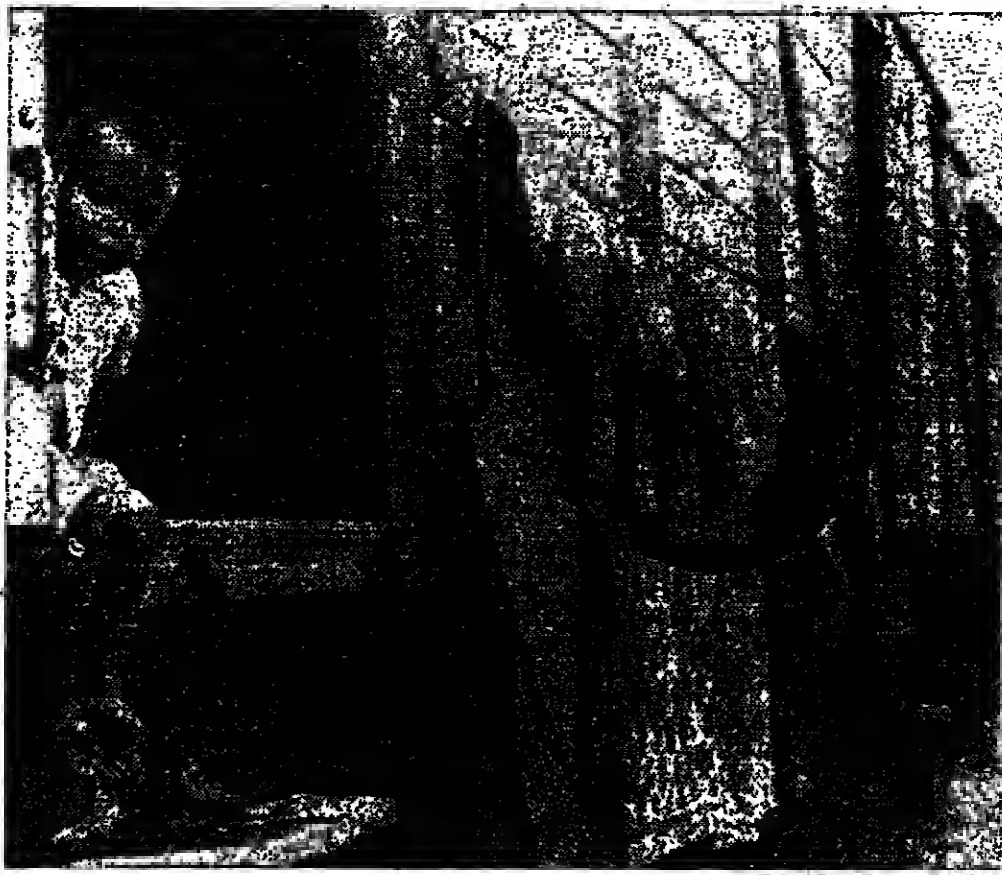
The Pope's remarks indicated a possible reversal of church policy since the Vatican Council of 1962-1965. At that time, the use of modern languages instead of Latin in the liturgy was approved.

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HOME—A Cambodian boy peers from a freight car, one of many being used at Phnom Penh to house thousands of refugees from the fighting in the countryside.

## U.S. to Aid Hospital Bombed in Error

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 21 (AP).—The U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, Emory C. Swank, today signed an agreement here which pledged U.S. aid to help rebuild a hospital in the naval base town of Neak Luong, which B-52 bombers devastated by mistake on Aug. 6.

Mr. Swank said the United States will provide \$400,000 for the rebuilding of the hospital and \$700,000 worth of equipment. He said that the United States also will pay compensation to relatives of those killed in the bombing. The official casualty count was 145 killed and 280 wounded, and the U.S. payments are expected to total between \$65,000 and \$90,000.

The bombing error was one of five during the weeks before the Aug. 15 cutoff date for U.S. military activity in Indochina. One of the mistakes was reported to have been made by the Cambodian Air Force.

Phnom Penh had another quiet night, but continued skirmishing

was reported in Prek Pao and Set Bo, on Highway 30, about 30 miles southeast of the capital. A communiqué said government forces were continuing offensive operations to block enemy infiltrations in the area.

Reinforcements arrive. The Cambodian command also said the garrison at Kompong Cham, the country's third largest city, 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, has been reinforced and troops were moving against insurgent forces menacing the provincial capital.

A senior U.S. official in Phnom Penh predicted that the insurgents would launch an attack on the Cambodian capital "in the coming weeks and certainly in the coming months."

But Prince Norodon. Sihanouk, the ousted Cambodian chief of state, told foreign newsmen in Peking that the Communist-led Khmer Rouge would not attack the capital until the dry season, "some time between

next December and May of next year."

The Cambodian Army deployed U.S. howitzers on the southern defense line of Phnom Penh and the army commander, Maj. Gen. Soethene Fernandez, said his forces have been strengthened with U.S. artillery and armored personnel carriers.

Thai newsmen who were flown to the capital as guests of the government said that in a meeting with President Lon Nol, he told them that neighboring countries would support his regime if the capital was threatened. He did not name the countries. The Thai said Foreign Minister Long Boret called for "more military aid and equipment" from the United States.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command reported Viet Cong attacks west and northwest of Kontum and claimed 20 Communist troops were killed. A government infantryman was reported wounded.

## Coup Attempt May Hinder Laos Settlement

By Thomas W. Lippman

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 22 (WP).—The prospects for an early conclusion of the negotiations for a political settlement in Laos appear to have faded in the aftermath of Monday's unsuccessful right-wing coup.

The pro-Communist Pathet Lao today declared the negotiations at an "impasse" and indicated they might raise the number of troops whose stationing in Vientiane they are demanding as a security measure.

Sources directly involved in the talks on the government side reported that the coup attempt has brought warnings to Premier Souvanna Phouma from rightist generals and politicians that they might not continue to support him if he makes any further concessions.

Both Petray, official spokesman for the Pathet Lao delegation here, told a press conference that the coup attempt was part of an effort by the "ultra reactionaries of the right" to sabotage the agreement that the Pathet Lao said last month was imminent. He accused the United States and Thailand of supporting the coup, though he offered no direct evidence, and accused the government's negotiators of reopening questions that had already been settled.

### Restraint Cited

Until the press conference, which took place today in a tin-roofed, wooden shed on the Pathet Lao compound next to a crowded market, optimists in the U.S. mission here and on the government side had been talking hopefully of the restraint the Pathet Lao were said to be showing in their comments on Monday's events. Mr. Petray, however, spoke in strong terms of America's "neocolonialist designs in Laos" and said Pathet Lao officials at their mountain capital of Sam Neua were evaluating their negotiating position anew.

Sources involved in the negotiations on the government side said today that there was a substantial list of issues on which the talks were stalled even before the coup attempt and that no breakthrough was in sight.

Most of the points involved details of the stationing of troops in Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang but some were said to be issues of principle. The most important was said to



UNDER GUARD—A Laotian government soldier guards a rebel captured after the abortive coup in Laos on Monday.

be a Pathet Lao demand that they be given at least a share of control over government held airports and over national immigration police.

### Thailand Hints Rebels

BANGKOK, Aug. 22 (AP).—Thai authorities are combing the Bangkok area for right-wing Laotian rebels who fled back to Thailand after their coup attempt failed Monday. Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn said today.

He said they would be punished severely if caught. He told newsmen he regretted that the coup attempt had been launched from Thailand and added that the Thai government is keeping close watch on Laotian exiles living in this country and restricting their movements to avert any further interference in Laotian affairs.

## Freed Greek Tells of Torture During 5-Year Imprisonment

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (WP).—Pale and trembling, Alexandros Panagoulis last night told of a five-year ordeal of torture and solitary confinement in a military prison here.

He was one of about 300 persons released yesterday as President George Papadopoulos began honoring his pledge to free his regime's political prisoners.

In an interview at his mother's home in an Athens suburb, Mr. Panagoulis said he was beaten with fists and a wire whip and received assaults on his genitals. Mr. Panagoulis is said to have been singled out for the most severe treatment because he tried to assassinate Mr. Papadopoulos in a bomb plot five years ago.

"It is impossible for a reasonable person to believe what they did to me," Mr. Panagoulis, who is 34, said. "For the first four or five days after I was arrested, I was tied to a bed in my underwear and beaten continuously with fists by police and military officers."

### Displayed Scars

He rolled up his jersey to display scars on his chest and back. These, he said, were souvenirs of the wire whip personally wielded by the regime's most notorious torturer, the recently promoted Lt. Col. Theodore Theophyloukakis.

Mr. Panagoulis, a thin, smallish man with bushy eyebrows and a thick black mustache, told his story through an interpreter, one of half a dozen family friends who sat grim-faced as Mr. Panagoulis talked with vigorous gestures.

Most of the torture took place, he said, before his trial in the military police prison near the American Embassy. He said that his jailers blocked his mouth and throat until he blacked out; that they burned his fingers and forearms with cigarette butts and suspended him by chains from a ceiling for up to 60 minutes, seven times daily.

Once, Mr. Panagoulis said, he fell from his chains and grabbed a glass to throw at his tormentors. But an officer stepped on his head, crushing the glass inside it. Mr. Panagoulis no longer can bend the little finger of his right hand.

In an effort to make him reveal any fellow-plotters, he said, his captors inserted a needle into his penis and officers heated the metal with their cigarette lighters.

### Sentenced in 1968

Mr. Panagoulis was sentenced to death in November, 1968, but Mr. Papadopoulos commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Mr. Panagoulis said that he was put into a cell, three yards by two yards, in the Royal Military Prison, 10 miles north of Athens. During his first six months there, he said, he was forced to lie on his stomach, day and night, with his hands handcuffed behind his back.

He twice tried to escape, and his younger brother, Stathis, is still in prison for attempting to help him. "The hardest thing to bear, he said, 'was the absolute confinement in my large tomb.' Only his mother was allowed to visit

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## Soviet, Czech Centers Are Shut by Iraq

Move Seen Reflecting Anger at Moscow Tie

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AP).—Iraq, the Soviet Union's No. 1 ally in the Arab world, was reported today to have closed the Soviet and Czechoslovak cultural centers in Baghdad.

The Beirut newspaper Al Anwar, which reported the 2-week-old closure, said that the Socialist Baath party government of President Ahmed Hassan Bakr had not given a reason.

When Soviet and Czechoslovak diplomats sought an official explanation, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official told them, "would allow us to open Iraqi cultural centers in your countries?" ended the conversation, Al Anwar said in a dispatch from Baghdad.

The newspaper said, however, that the move reflected Iraq's dissatisfaction with Moscow's efforts to strengthen its ties with Iraq, which is Iraq's foe in the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

Shortly before closure of the centers, Al Anwar said, the Soviet government officially expressed to Baghdad the Kremlin's "particular dissatisfaction" with Iraq's propaganda war against Iran.

The Kremlin move made the Iraqi regime feel that the Soviet Union measures cooperation with and support of Iraq only within the context of Moscow's international interests, Al Anwar reported. "This has driven Iraq to reciprocate."

"The affair has made the Iraqi government realize that countries of the third world should rely more on themselves and give the big powers just as much as these powers give them," Al Anwar said.

Iraq is one of the biggest Arab recipients of Soviet economic and military assistance and, last year, signed a 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

## Iraqi-Kuwait Accord

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Iraq and Kuwait agreed today to strengthen cooperation aimed at keeping the Persian Gulf free of foreign intervention and ambitions, the Iraqi News Agency said.

The agency quoted the text of a joint communiqué, issued at the end of three days of talks in Baghdad conducted by Kuwait Premier and Crown Prince Sheikh Jaber Ahmad Sabah. Prince Sabah returned to Kuwait today, carrying a message from President Bakr for Kuwait ruler Sheikh Sabah Salem.

## Pakistan, India Meet on POWs; Some Hope Seen

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Indian and Pakistani negotiators met again today on problems remaining from the 1971 war, but failed to reach agreement.

Another, and possibly the final, meeting will be held tomorrow. The talks began on Saturday.

The leader of the Pakistani delegation, Aziz Ahmed, said today: "We are considering various alternatives which will carry us to a settlement."

His remarks were seen as giving more hope for a solution. Yesterday, the talks appeared to be deadlocked. It is understood that India consulted Bangladesh and the Pakistani delegation was in touch with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto before today's session.

The talks center on an Indo-Bangladesh proposal made in April, proposing a three-way exchange of the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war, 200,000 Bengalis in Pakistan and 260,000 non-Bengalis stranded in Bangladesh.

The 1971 war between Pakistan and India resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

Pakistan today released 48 Bengalis, including 12 servicemen and 36 women and children. They were sent to India, where they were met at the Wagah checkpoint in the Punjab by a Bangladesh official. India returned to Pakistan a civilian and a prisoner of war, Lt. Col. Aijaz Mohammed.

## British Developing a Vaccine on Mental-Retardation Virus

By Lawrence K. Altman

LONDON, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Two British researchers have developed an experimental vaccine against a common viral disease that is considered an important cause of mental retardation throughout the world.

The vaccine now needs confirmation from injections into a larger trial group before it can be licensed for routine use in this country, the United States and elsewhere.

In experiments involving medical students, the vaccine proved both safe—no more than a minor muscle ache occurred at the injection site—and effective because it stimulated the body's immunologic system to produce the desired protective substances.

Dr. Stephen D. Elek and Dr. Harold Stern, who developed the vaccine at St. George's Hospital here, said in an interview that they hoped the British government's Medical Research Council, which funded a major portion of the research, would begin the larger trial within a year. Comparative studies on a large number of adolescent girls, some of whom receive the vaccine and others who get a dummy, should provide conclusive proof of the vaccine's protective benefits, the doctors said.

## No Therapy Known

The disease, called cytomegalovirus infection, is one for which no specific therapy exists.

Cytomegalovirus probably has inflicted damage on humans for hundreds of years, but it was only at the beginning of this century that pathologists first described the disease.

Cytomegalovirus particles, called inclusions, are produced in the nuclei of the cells that swell as a result of the infection in many of the body's organs.

In the 17 years since American scientists discovered the causative virus, doctors have learned that cytomegalovirus produces its greatest damage during pregnancy when mothers pass the virus to the fetus in the womb. In its most severe form, the virus causes natural abortions and kills newborns from brain and liver damage.

About one baby in 200 is born with congenital cytomegalovirus infection. Some show a minor illness at birth. But the great majority of the babies with congenital cytomegalovirus infection

## Sickle-Cell Anemia Study On Athletes

By Nancy Hicks

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—At least 38 black football players in the National Football League carry the trait for sickle cell anemia, a hereditary blood disorder that causes malformation of red blood cells and results in the clogging of blood vessels.

The finding was based on a study of 579 of 588 black professional football players on 20 of the 26 teams in the league.

Dr. John R. Murphy, who conducted the study and reported his results in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, sought to test the prevalence of the trait in blacks engaged in a stressful occupation.

Dr. Murphy, of Case Western Reserve University, concluded that the sickle cell trait was not detrimental to the development of athletic ability. The findings and the comments in an accompanying editorial seek to put into perspective the potential physical threat in having the trait for sickle cell anemia, rather than the disease itself.

Even some black politicians tried to have blacks with the trait excluded from the armed forces. These efforts were based on documented reports that some people with the trait have become ill, even though most have no symptoms at all.

The suggestion to exclude carriers of the trait from the armed forces prompted a study by the National Academy of Science, which was released some weeks ago. It concluded that soldiers with the sickle cell trait had no limitations in activity except as pilots and copilots, the editorial in the medical journal reports.

This one exception was made because high altitudes have been known to cause a physical crisis for some carriers of the trait.



Drs. Harold Stern, left, and Stephen D. Elek.

"appear to suffer no obvious ill effect and make normal physical and mental progress," Dr. Stern said.

"The important thing is that a proportion of these babies, including some who have no symptoms and appear perfectly healthy at birth, will become mentally retarded," he said.

In such cases, the effects of viral damage on the brain become apparent only years later, in infancy or childhood, when the victim's intellectual capacities do not measure up to those of the child's peers.

The researchers said that the exact incidence of mental retardation among babies with congenital cytomegalovirus infection was not known. But they estimated that it was at least 10 percent of children with such congenital infections, or one in 2,000 newborns.

The 10 percent estimate may be low, Dr. Elek acknowledged, because "we are not certain at this stage whether the virus might cause minimal brain damage."

The researchers pointed out that because societies pay for custodial care for decades for many such victims, the disease has a tremendous economic and psychological impact around the world.

While doctors know that the virus can pass through the placenta to affect the fetus and that infected babies can excrete the virus for years in the urine and saliva, they are not certain about precisely how the virus spreads among adults.

## Peak in Young Adults

The virus affects more older people than infants. The peak incidence of cytomegalovirus infection is between the ages of 15 and 30. By 35, cytomegalovirus has left its "fingerprints" in the blood of most adults. Such infections in adults generally do not produce specific symptoms or cause permanent damage.

"But the situation between birth and adolescence is not so clear," Dr. Elek said.

Mental retardation is not one disease, but a phrase used to describe the damage that affects about two in every 100 newborns. Such damage results from a wide variety of disorders caused by genetic abnormalities like Down's syndrome (mongolism) and other viruses like rubella (German measles).

"Mental retardation is one of the biggest problems in medicine," Dr. Elek said. And, he observed, "Cytomegalovirus is probably the most common viral condition among the causes of causes of mental retardation."

## U.S. Setting Up Sea Law Tribunal

91 Nations Prepare Conference for April

GENEVA, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The United States proposed today the creation of an international "law of the sea tribunal" to insure prompt and peaceful settlements of disputes between countries over the use of the oceans.

The proposal was contained in nine draft articles offered for inclusion in the projected treaty by which the United Nations hopes to establish a universally-accepted rule of law for the nearly three-fourths of the world's surface that is covered by water.

The U.S. plan was submitted to a 91-nation preparatory session for the full-dress law-of-the-sea conference scheduled for next April in Santiago, Chile.

The U.S. proposal would not preclude the settlement of a dispute by the countries involved by direct negotiation, arbitration or other arrangements. But in the absence of an accord, any country involved in a dispute concerning the application or interpretation of the projected law-of-the-sea pact could refer the issue "at any time" to the proposed tribunal.

The tribunal's decisions would be binding.

The proposal represents a further advance by Washington in the unreserved acceptance of international jurisdiction over disputes in which the United States may be involved, legal experts said.

## 'World Conspiracy' Is Accused Of Hiding 'Atlantis' Discovery

By Celeste Durant

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22.—The woman who claims to have found Atlantis has charged that harassment and financial difficulties caused by a "joint worldwide conspiracy" keep her from her find.

Mrs. Maxine Asher, director of the Ancient Mediterranean Research Association (AMRA), which sponsored a trip to Spain this summer to search for the lost continent, held a press conference yesterday "to set the record straight."

Contrary to reports, Mrs. Asher said, she and her group did actually find "the first remains of the lost continent of Atlantis in the waters off Cadiz, Spain, last month."

## Moved to Ireland

After the first sighting Mrs. Asher said she and her group of 55 students and teachers were threatened, chased and had their rooms broken into and their mail tampered with while they were in Spain. When they were prevented from diving in Spanish waters, she decided to move her expedition to Ireland where they could continue their studies.

Mrs. Asher said she feels pressure was put on the Spanish government by an international conspiracy involving "all branches of government (she did not say which government), economic interests and the Hollywood motion picture industry."

When asked why these groups would want to prevent the discovery of Atlantis, she said "Atlantis represents a great unknown" and that educational, religious and other organizations "fear the unknown."

Mrs. Asher asserted that she had refused offers from several motion picture companies that wanted to make a documentary film of her trip. The industry wanted to prevent the group from succeeding, she said, so it could make its own film later.

In Ireland, Mrs. Asher said, she and the 55 students who made the move with her were able to continue their studies and research with no interference from the government, but they ran into severe financial problems. The group wound up eating what they could fish out of Galway Bay.

She said that her family was about \$75,000 in the hole and on the brink of bankruptcy.

Undaunted by the obstacles, Mrs. Asher said three members of her team are still in Galway where they are making preparations to open a center for "interdisciplinary social studies and Atlantean studies" which will offer 3-week courses for \$1,500 a person.

## 2 Die in RAF Crash

BAD BERLEBURG, West Germany, Aug. 22 (AP).—The two-man crew of a British Royal Air Force Phantom fighter-bomber were killed today when their plane crashed five miles south-west of this North Rhine-Westphalian spa, a military spokesman said.

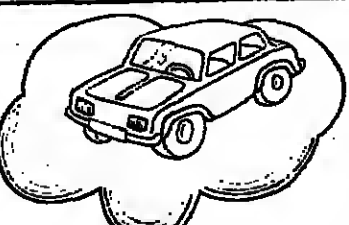
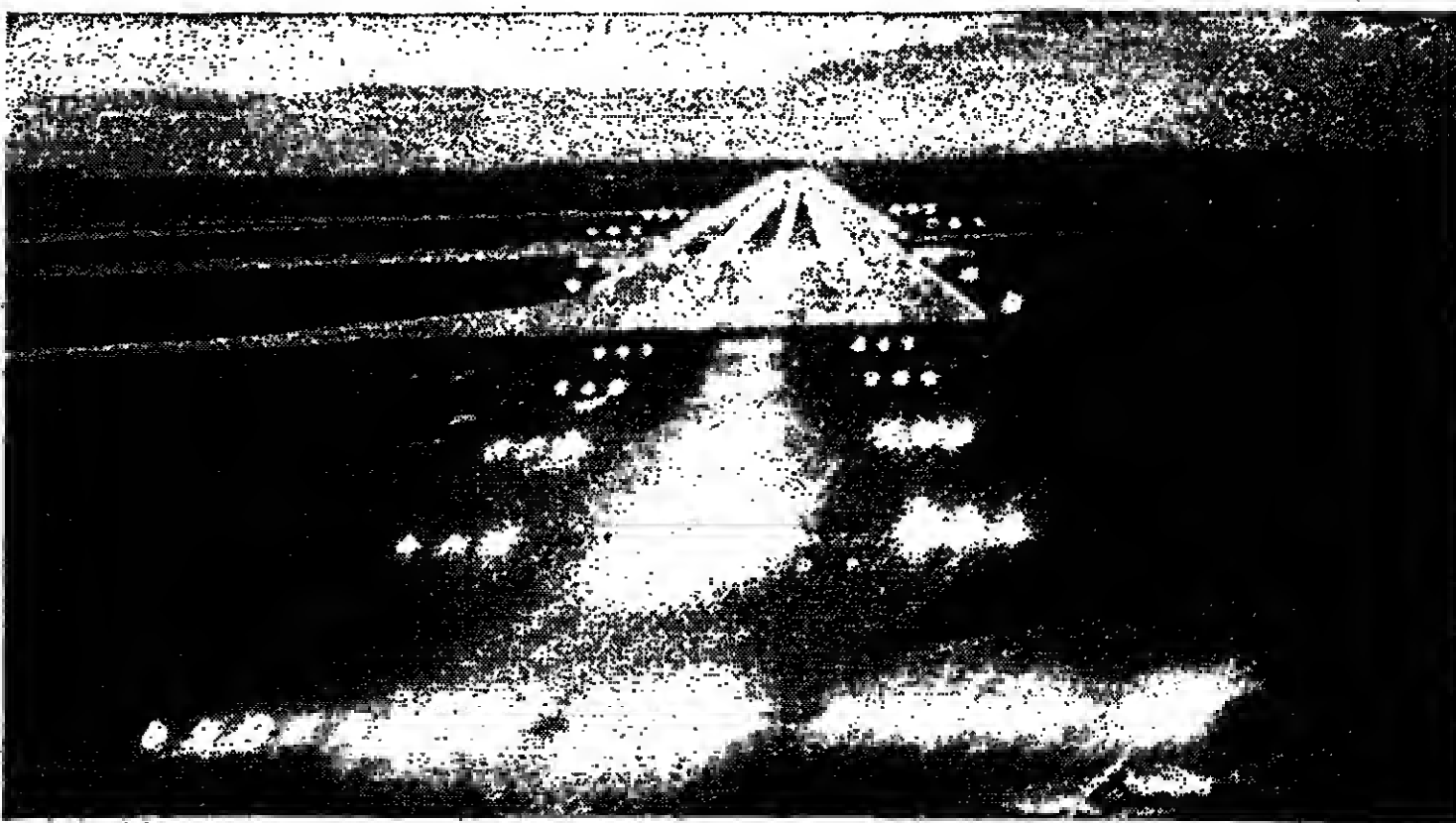
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## Vice-President Agnew's Plea

A fortnight ago, when it became public knowledge that Vice-President Agnew was under investigation by federal prosecutors in connection with possible criminal conduct, Mr. Agnew promptly announced that he had confidence in the integrity of the system of criminal justice, and he entrusted himself to its fair workings. Tuesday, in a sharply worded statement, Mr. Agnew condemned the subsequent leaks and indiscretions connected with his case that have been attributed to federal prosecutors and their aides.

In the opinion of The Washington Post, the first thing to be said about all of this is that the Vice-President is well within his rights to be powerfully annoyed if those charged with responsibility for the investigation are acting in a way careless of the protections that are due him. To be sure, such leaks are a quite common occurrence where investigation of prominent persons is concerned. But they are no more desirable for that. While we cannot endorse the procedures Mr. Agnew spelled out for a Justice Department inquiry into the matter, believing that Attorney General Richardson should be in charge of that, we do think the department has a very heavy obligation to try to ensure that its own people do not play fast and loose with Mr. Agnew's constitutional rights.

For a newspaper to so state will seem to many as anomalous, and of course in some respects it is. After all, are not the media in fact publishing these leaked accounts? We would refer you here to the testimony of a surprise witness, Mr. Agnew himself, who was at pains to stress Tuesday that he understands and accepts the distinction in this affair between the sources and the recipients of these stories. "I cannot fault you for publishing information given you by informants within the Department of Justice," he said. "The blame must rest with those who give this information to the press."

For our part we readily concede that the questions which have been raised concerning the publication of material about this

particular case have been at once more difficult and more delicate than those concerning prior reporting on the Watergate case. In the first place, the original Watergate episode clearly involved an effort on the part of powerful public officials to obstruct the process of justice, including an effort to derail the criminal investigation. And that does not seem to be at issue here. Again, the secrecy that Mr. Agnew believes should be protected is quite different in nature from the secrecy—political and conspiratorial—which shrouded the Watergate events. So the issues are substantially different here, raising questions of fairness and propriety in far sharper relief.

Nevertheless, it seems to us that all this merely reinforces an argument we have made before (in court among other places, given events of the past few years). And that is that it is the obligation of the government to protect its own legitimate secrets and to preserve the integrity of its own process. The media operate under an equally demanding set of obligations so far as preserving their own integrity and fulfilling their own legitimate functions are concerned. Often the two sets of obligations are in conflict. And this seems to be one of those times. But when Mr. Richardson says, as he did in response to the Vice-President Tuesday, that he hopes the media will report with "restraint," he means a determination to report fairly, scrupulously and within the bounds of that which does not involve illegal acts.

The burden, in other words, clearly rests on the Department of Justice to ensure that its responsibilities are carried out. Especially in the wake of Watergate and the attendant widespread suspicion that the instruments of enforcing justice have been deformed, there is a need for the department to demonstrate that it can handle a volatile and politically momentous case with dispassion and impartiality. Mr. Agnew assumed as much when he made his original comment on the affair. It is up to the department to demonstrate that his confidence was not misplaced.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## New Iron Curtain?

Is the Kremlin seeking to erect a new iron curtain to isolate its subjects from the outside world as efficaciously as was done in the Stalin era? The possibility may seem absurd in a period of much-publicized détente when Moscow begs for multimillion-dollar Western loans, puts out the red carpet for European and American businessmen, and shuns propaganda exploitation of Watergate as a means of showing its high regard for President Nixon.

Nevertheless, recent days have brought some disturbing hints of regression. A Communist party cultural newspaper has attacked "Sesame Street" as American cultural imperialism. It envisaged as a threat against which all right-thinking Soviet citizens should mobilize the possibility that some future system of satellite-transmitted international television broadcasts direct to homes might permit "Sesame Street" to be seen in Moscow.

A few days later, one of the Soviet Union's most sophisticated journalists joined in the campaign. Yuri Zhukov, who may well have visited the West more often since World War II than any other prominent Soviet citizen, went on television the other day to convince Russians that the Voice of Amer-

ica, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe were instruments of American subversion, geared to gathering secret intelligence.

Zhukov cautioned his viewers that any who wrote the Voice of America for a picture of one of its performers would get into trouble with the Soviet secret police. What was perhaps most remarkable about the Zhukov warning is that these broadcasts are strenuously jammed by Soviet authorities; nevertheless, they apparently reach enough Soviet citizens to arouse Kremlin concern.

The basic dilemma in which Soviet party chief Brezhnev and his comrades find themselves is plain enough. To meet the urgent demands of the Soviet people for a better life, the Soviet Union needs a vast influx of Western technicians, Western capital and Western technical knowledge. But the fundamental political justification for the Soviet state is the idea that the Soviet Union represents the highest and best flowering of world civilization, far superior to "decadent and oppressive capitalism." One need not envy the Kremlin oligarchs as they struggle to reconcile the contradiction between the reality of their needs and the danger that satisfying those needs will explode the myths on which Soviet power rests.

—The New York Times.

## The Rogers Approach

In his news conference Monday, Secretary of State Rogers voiced an attitude about freedom and national security that could have spared the Nixon administration and the nation untold pain and humiliation had it been official policy. Mr. Rogers did not directly disagree with what the President has said recently in this area; but the differences in priority, emphasis and approach were unmistakable.

"I believe," said Mr. Rogers, "that it is very important for the United States not to become so obsessed with security matters that laws are freely violated... I think great care should be shown before any extralegal action is undertaken..."

"If you were asking me, do I think that the security considerations were sufficiently grave and serious to justify the burglary of (Dr. Daniel) Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, the answer is no, I don't think so."

Secretary Rogers did say that it was "very discouraging" and embarrassing to have secret documents leaked and published during sensitive diplomatic negotiations, adding that this could "adversely affect our

security." But in general he felt the government should remain strictly within legal bounds in trying to plug leaks or tighten security; and he would sanction extralegal methods only "in very unusual circumstances."

The remarks are typical of William P. Rogers's approach to public life. They fit in with his comportment as attorney general of the United States in President Eisenhower's second administration—an office in which he was, alas, far more comfortable and more effective than he has been in his present job.

What a price President and country have paid for the fact that this sensible approach to a delicate question of supreme importance, as expressed simply and directly by one of Mr. Nixon's closest friends and the only member of his original cabinet still in office, was rejected for the counsel of lesser, less honorable men.

NOTE: Mr. Rogers's resignation was announced yesterday by President Nixon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 23, 1898

LONDON—Hundreds of persons yesterday waited for hours in the hot sun on the wharves for the sailing of the Southern Cross with its Antarctic expedition on board. It was ten minutes after four o'clock when Captain Jensen, standing on the bridge, gave the order to cast off. By his side was the leader of the venture, Mr. Borghrevink. As the little ship was released, the leader, the modest captain, and the Queen were cheered.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1923

MICHIGAMME, Mich.—Mrs. Henry Ford was greeted here at the camping site by women wearing overalls and others with their stockings rolled or without stockings. She was shocked. When asked for her autograph she told the women to go home and put on some clothes before asking favors of her. Mrs. Ford is camping with her husband and Mr. Firestone and Mr. Thomas A. Edison on their regular outing in the woods.



Eyeball to Eyeball... Sort Of.

## A Babble of Astonishing Contradictions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The government of the United States has often been described as a kind of organized disorder, but lately the normal confusion has declined into an illogical and sometimes even into an irrational babble of astonishing contradictions.

Last week, President Nixon was appealing to the nation over TV to forget the past and settle down to the positive programs of the future, but this week in New Orleans he was raking over all the old arguments of the war, engaging in an angry shoving match on TV with his own press secretary, and tussling with his own Secret Service for taking prudent precautions to protect his own life.

Instead of settling down, Nixon seems to be getting more restless, frustrated, and separated from his own office and even from the rest of his administration. Lately he has been secluded on his mountain top at Camp David more than at the White House.

When he finished his latest report to the people last week, he flew off to his house in Florida for the weekend, then took off for New Orleans to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is now at his house in San Clemente where he intends to stay for a couple of weeks.

Meanwhile, in his absence, we have a public row between Vice-President Agnew and Attorney General Elliot Richardson, with the Vice-President accusing the Department of Justice of trying to indict and convict him in the press and demanding on TV that Richardson put Justice Department officials under oath to discover the source of the leaks.

### Poisonous Rumors

The atmosphere now is poisonous with rumors that Nixon's people leaked the news that Agnew was being investigated for criminal activity in order to divert attention from the Watergate to the Vice-President, and even that the alleged assassin of the President was Nixon's son.

The President's last two speeches illustrate confusion of thought and purpose. In the first, the President concluded with a plea to the people for understanding, for redemption to the principles of decency, honor and respect for our institutions; and for "a commitment by all of us to show a renewed respect for the mutual restraints that are the mark of a free and a civilized society."

But less than a week later, after condemning those who put their ends ahead of their means, he was proclaiming that his objective of peace justified the bombing of Cambodia and keeping this secret from the American people. And while calling for a new spirit of reconciliation at home, he was attacking those who criticized his policies and asserting that he was not only right in the secret bombing but that he would do it all over again in the same circumstances.

He simply dismisses the protests against the bombing by saying they are "absurd" and defends the secrecy by saying the bombings were disclosed, not to the leaders of Congress, but to the appropriate congressional leaders, meaning those who favored his policies in the military affairs committee.

### No Conflict

He sees no conflict in this with his statement in the TV speech that the abuses of Watergate resulted from the assumption by those involved that their cause placed them beyond the reach of those rules that apply to other persons.

No conflict in his refusal to hand over any incriminating evidence out of the Watergate tapes with his statement "far from trying to hide the facts, my effort throughout has been to discover the facts and to lay those facts before the appropriate law enforcement authorities..."

No conflict in his appeal for "confidentiality" with the admitted fact that he was bragging the conversations of his visitors without their knowledge, no conflict in his appeal for privacy in the relations between lawyer

and client, priest and penitent, husband and wife with the violation of that privacy in the burglary of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's files.

"The time has come to turn Watergate over to the courts," he says, because "a continued back-and-forth looking obsession with Watergate is causing this nation to neglect matters of far greater importance to all the American people."

This may be true if it is affecting the emotions and logic of the President, but the fact is that Watergate is not responsible for

the price of beef, the state of the dollar, or the conduct of our foreign policy. In fact, in his New Orleans speech he took credit, and far enough, for bringing peace and composing major and the Russians. Despite Watergate, he could say: "It's a good time, a good time."

It is easy to say, and understandable enough, that many people are sick of Watergate and all this contention, but the main point is that the mentality that conducted the war and produced Watergate is still with us.

The President is still asserting that the Ervin committee and the critics are "increasingly absorbed in trying to implicate the President personally in the illegal activities that took place" and that others unnamed are trying to "exploit Watergate in order to keep us from doing what we were elected to do..."

In one speech he plays the role of the great conciliator, calling for forgiveness of the past, and in the next he is a glory merchant, forgetting nothing and forgiving nothing. It is all very odd, and even a little frightening.

## Israel Risks Alienating All Friends

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The fact that several leaders of the powerful American-Jewish community discreetly—but bitterly—complained to Israel Ambassador Simcha Dinia about Israel's skyjacking of a civilian Arab airliner is hardly new evidence that Israel now risks becoming an acute embarrassment to her best friends here. Some highly placed American Jews, in fact, were quick to point to their outrage over Israel's decision once again to invade Lebanon's air space as proof that the American-Jewish community is no handmaiden of the state of Israel.

As one prominent Jewish leader, with close ties to the Nixon administration, told us (speaking anonymously): "I have a sixth sense that Israel is getting too smart for her own good."

Yet, that ominous warning to the country which controls by far the most powerful military might in the Middle East, thanks to American weapons, is only the beginning of the new round of troubles Israel now confronts here.

Far more significant is the fact that President Nixon has suddenly come to realize that the old intimacy between the United States and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is endangered.

Mr. Nixon, in fact, is using the threat of strained relations with old friend King Faisal, whose country sits on 24 percent of the world's known oil reserves, to justify a new look at the tumultuous Middle East. With the United States facing grave oil shortages, and King Faisal under growing Arab pressure to use his influence to shift American policy from pro-Israel to neutral—no small shift—Mr. Nixon is far more concerned than generally realized.

But to that there must be added the explosive ingredient of Israel's continuing contempt for the opinion of major U.S. allies, particularly in Western Europe, and the United States itself.

In the dramatic Israeli raid into the heart of Beirut last April 10, for example, the first fatal victim of the Israeli counter-terrorists was no Palestinian terrorist but an elderly Italian woman who happened to be in the apartment where the Israelis expected to find a guerrilla leader. She was gunned to death.

Although her death caused scarcely a ripple in the American press, the Italian government did not take it lightly.

Likewise, less than one month after the murder of a Moroccan in a Norwegian village on July 4 allegedly by two Israeli commando terrorists, an elderly diplomat is accused of hiding the two Israeli war-declared persons non grata—and expelled from Norway.

Coming on top of this and other bloody incidents, all of them direct result of Israel's lone struggle to stamp out the Palestinian terrorist movement, was the skyjacking of the Middle East airliner. With heavy pressure from U.S. Ambassador John Scoville backed by the White House and the State Department, the United States agreed on a condemnation of Israel that the United States could vote for. Result: The anti-Israel U.S. vote since 1968 and probably the harshest U.S. Security Council condemnation of a Middle Eastern state since Israel seized the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank of Jordan and the Golan Heights in 1967.

Yet, the Israeli government's clear sign that Israel is encountering in increasing resistance to its draconian, worldwide methods aimed at stamping out Palestinian terrorism, other plans by the Israeli government are likely to make things still worse.

Thus, the Labor government of Premier Golda Meir, facing an election this fall, has now approved plans to build a city for 50,000 on the Israeli-occupied (but Syrian) Golan Heights and at "urban center" in Israeli-occupied (but Egyptian) northern Sinai.

These plans, together with Moshe Dayan's policy of massive Israeli settlement on the West Bank, are being announced by the Israeli government against the backdrop of Defense Minister Dayan's candid statement on Aug. 9 that Israel now has an "open-ended" military superiority over the Arab Middle East.

Dayan, as viewed by some of his most ardent backers here, is saying in effect that "we've got the power and you can't stop us. Even to the foremost American champions of Israel, that is far more trouble in the future. It spells collision course, not only with Western Europe but probably with the United States as well."

MILTON GORDON, Salisbury.

### Marijuana

Members of the American Bar Association who recommend the liberalization of the marijuana laws in the United States (JULY 11) ignore the following facts:

● Marijuana contains toxic substances (THC and its metabolites) which are only soluble in fat and stored in tissues, including brain, for weeks and months, like DDT. The storage capacity of the body for these substances explains their slow deleterious effects on habitual smokers. Any one using these substances more than once a week cannot be drug-free. Moderate usage is difficult to achieve because of the development of tolerance to this drug, i.e. the necessity of increasing dosage in order to obtain the initial effect. As a result of this tolerance, a significant number of habitual users of marijuana may require increased dosages of stronger preparations (hashish, red oil or scotch) to more potent drugs. The Marijuana Commission has reported that there are already 500,000 heavy marijuana users in the United States. How did they get there and what happens to them?

● Marijuana usage leads to cellular damage. Samples of the lung removed from American soldiers in Germany who used hashish daily presented squamous metaplasia, a lesion statistically and anatomically linked with carcinoma of the lung. The immune response, that is to say the body's defenses (white blood cells), is impaired in marijuana smokers. The impairment of lymphocyte function is associated with chronic disease. It is observed in cancer as well as chronic marijuana users. If such breakdown occurs in the gonads (germ cells) where the by-products of marijuana accumulate selectively because of their high fat content, birth defects will result. Such birth defects have been produced in animals treated with marijuana.

● Since 1924 all international conventions of scientific and legal experts have recommended that cannabis derivatives as well as opium and coca leaves be classified among the "stupifying drugs" which may only be used for medical purposes and that private possession or use of any of these drugs be considered an offense. As marijuana has no therapeutic value, the Single Convention of the United Nations on Stupifying Drugs (1953), of which the United States is a party, recommends that cultivation of the plant (drug type) be eliminated over a 25-year period. These recommendations were taken at the initiative of the representatives from Asia and Africa, who claimed that the widespread usage of marijuana is associated with physical and mental morbidity of a large section of their people and with social stagnation.

In the view of the foregoing, should the U.S. government follow the recommendations of the bar association and unilaterally denounce the Single Convention on Stupifying Drugs by removing all penalties for use, possession, or sale of marijuana?

G. NAHAS (M.D., Ph.D.), Paris.

### Sanctimonious

In an article headed "October 15 Watergate Cutoff Library" (JULY 9), Bob Woodward and Carl Hiaasen write: "One striking staff attorney said: 'The situation is getting bored with the hearings. The

price of beef, the state of the dollar, or the conduct of our foreign policy. In fact, in his New Orleans speech he took credit, and far enough, for bringing peace and composing major and the Russians. Despite Watergate, he could say: "It's a good time, a good time."

It is easy to say, and understandable enough, that many people are sick of Watergate and all this contention, but the main point is that the mentality that conducted the war and produced Watergate is still with us.

MILTON G. SCHAEFER, Lausanne.

### Stone-Agers

Hopefully, David Lamb will be whipped into a frenzy of more useful journalism by purging himself of the "look-at-the-colorful-natives—straight-out-of-the-tropics" clichés, which, strung together, formed yet another stereotyped portrait of The Stone-Age Warriors of Papua-New Guinea (Aug. 7).

One would have wished that this predictable presentation might at least be balanced by some indication of what the Australian government has or has not done to prepare its tribal wards for the advent of next year's nationhood. Hopefully it has done more than equip atomic age native patrolmen with anti-rifles, dogs and teargas, or more than distribute to stone age natives literature on the subject of a mobile object. If not, one hopes that the 7,000 painted warriors will be left in the jungle with their tattooed women and ten-foot spears, crossing over the mountains no more than once every eight moons to sing and dance in the 20th century.

CARLA HUNT, Beirut.

### Kopechne Poll

There seems to be no end to your spiteful vendetta against President Nixon. But perhaps you should at least have published just to relieve the monotony and also to give your devil his due, the results of an opinion poll taken by Shidinger and Co. of Swarthmore, Pa., between July 20 and 27. Forty-four percent of those questioned considered the drowning of MIA Kopechne on July 18, 1969, in the automobile of Senator Kennedy more serious than the Watergate affair. Thirty-four percent were of the contrary opinion, 8 percent considered the two affairs equally reprehensible and 14 percent could not give an answer.

Now that you have worn the Watergate affair threadbare, perhaps you should launch another righteous crusade by starting in on Senator Kennedy, leaving, of course, all political sympathies and dirty politics aside.

CHARLES BRIGGS, Cannes, France.

(Ed. Note: The IET does not subscribe to the Shidinger survey although its polls are sometimes mentioned in news stories. The New York Times account of the poll cited by Mr. Briggs is reprinted on Page 3. It was in the Times of Aug. 1.)

### Causes of Decline

There can be no argument with the letter of J. M. E. Crawford (Aug. 19-20) on the decline of American democracy. There are many who share this feeling and have spoken out about it over the years. Yet, how many have heard of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, headed by Robert Hutchins, as opposed to the Rand

### Try He Must

Although the chances for success in his forthcoming trip to Europe are rather slim, President Nixon has apparently concluded that he must go in order to create a diversion, at this time, with the hope of getting the mind of the American people off Watergate. His repeated pleas to his countrymen to put all this behind them in order that he may "concentrate on the business of government" have not succeeded.

As long as the Ervin committee and Prosecutor Cox continue to probe into the facts, the Watergate scandal just will not go away. Unfortunately for the President, this state of affairs has already undermined his negotiating position and will weaken his posture when he meets with the European statesmen "to unify Europe." This is the real tragedy of Watergate.

MILTON GORDON, Salisbury.




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(Continued on Page 10)



## Major Oil Firms Reject Libyan Take-Over Bid

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The Libyan government said today that it had rejected the offer of Standard Oil of California, Texaco, Mobil, Exxon and Shell yesterday that 51 percent of their holdings would be nationalized, and that they were to accept it, sources said.

The move follows the recent acquiescence of the smaller independent oil companies in Libya to similar take-over arrangements.

Oil industry sources said the representatives of the oil majors were called into the premier's office yesterday and told that the agreement worked out with the independents "was the pattern and they were to accept it."

Major companies cannot accept what they would do, but it has been learned that the majors have decided that they cannot accept Col. Moammar Gadhafi's demand for 51 percent participation, even if it means loss of all their properties through nationalization.

British Petroleum and the U.S.-owned Nelson Bunker Hunt have already been nationalized. Several independents—Occidental Petroleum and the Oasis group comprised of Continental Oil, Marathon Oil and Amerasia Hess—were also in the Libyan deal.

The position of the majors was seriously undercut by the acquiescence of the independents. But one expert in the oil industry said, "For the majors it would be an extremely difficult, if not impossible, decision to make because of the repercussions."

What he meant was that the majors could not afford to give in to Col. Gadhafi's demands without seeing the demands of the Persian Gulf states—where the lion's share of oil reserves lie—escalate to the same level.

Libya produces approximately 2.2 billion barrels of oil a day, compared with 8.5 billion from Saudi Arabia. The major oil companies now negotiating with Libya have far vaster holdings in Saudi Arabia.

After lengthy negotiations the Saudi Arabians and other Persian Gulf states agreed to arrive at a 51 percent participation arrangement by 1982. Currently, the countries can buy a 25 percent share of the companies.

One oil expert said that if the majors gave in to the Libyans, the Persian Gulf states would move "downward."

The fear of a ripple effect has stiffened the major oil companies in their determination to stand up against Libya's demands.

"Each of the majors, individually and for their own reasons, would not accept a 51 percent arrangement in a place like Libya when it has vast holdings else-

## EEC Seeking 12% Increase In '74 Budget

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).

The Common Market commission today proposed a total EEC budget for next year of 8.08 billion units of account (about \$8.15 billion), up 12 percent from the revised 5.4 billion units for 1973.

The 1974 budget includes spending for all commission projects, including the controversial 500-million-unit Regional Development Fund, which has not yet been approved by the Council of Ministers.

It also reckons needs for farm price support on market conditions in May, before it was clear that tight markets for grains, oilseeds and tobacco had developed, requiring less support for farmers.

Modification Likely  
Thus, the budget proposal as published is likely to be modified considerably before it is approved by the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament in the fall.

The community budget is somewhat different than a national government's budget as actual expenditure is subject to quite substantial variation.

For example, the 1974 budget documents disclose that spending in 1973 by the commission, whose mandate is to spend the fund means it is responsible for almost all spending, totaled 3.67 billion units, when its budget was 4.13 billion units.

But budget department sources report that 1973 spending is running closely in line with forecasts. In practice the EEC calls for monthly contributions from the member governments based on estimated needs.

If spending is less than budgeted, the EEC does not have a surplus of cash; the member states simply pay in less. The budget is financed about half through customs collections and levies on farm imports and half through contributions from the member states, who pay in rough proportion to their economic strength.

The hardest spending item to estimate is the biggest one—farm price support. This is put in the 1974 budget at 3.80 billion units, or just under the 3.85 billion units carried in the 1973 budget. An additional 170 million units was carried in 1973 but related to credits for previous years that were not used until 1973. A similar item was not included for 1974.

"We work by successive approximations," said one budget official. "Our first figures have almost no significance. In October we correct them and in the spring we correct them again."

Last spring, the commission had to ask for a 25 percent rise in the original 1973 budget, mainly because of much higher farm support costs early in the year.

## Lloyd's Profit Hits Record In Latest Year

But Problems Seen In Current Period

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Lloyd's of London, the 200-year-old insurance association, today announced record profits for 1972 and predicted as good, if not better, results for 1973.

But the world-famous association of insurance underwriters, which is unique in reporting its profits three years in arrears, warned there are "ominous signs" for the current year.

"To the problems of unstable currencies and accelerating inflation is added the fiercest competition, particularly from the United States, that we have ever had to face," Lloyd's said.

The association's 1970 profits were \$64.9 million, up from \$52.1 million in 1969.

But Lloyd's warned that unless insurance premiums rise substantially soon, profits for the future will be threatened.

Troubling Trend  
On shipping insurance, for which Lloyd's is traditionally most famous, the association said: "While in isolation the marine results for the 1970 account are satisfactory, the underlying trends in the market today can only cause anxiety."

"The total loss of one mammoth tanker, the value of which today would approach £20 million, together with possible re-insuring pollution, or the total loss of one large container vessel and its cargo, would make these figures look very different."

In the field of airliken insurance, the association noted that "with built values rising to over \$30 million and passenger carrying capacity upward of 500, the potentially catastrophic nature of the aviation market's exposure does not have to be emphasized."

Hocheff Profit Rises  
FRANKFURT, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—Parwerke Hoecheff AG reported today a 23.5 percent increase in worldwide consolidated pre-tax profit in the first half.

The chemical company, which failed to give post-tax figures, said profit was 504 million deutsche marks in the six-month period, up from 408 million DM a year earlier. Sales rose to 7.7 billion DM from 6.5 million DM.

Hocheff said that price increases had failed to compensate fully for the effects of international parity changes in the second quarter on income from exports.

Earnings had also been affected by higher labor and raw material costs, the company said.

## Monetary Reform Advisory Group Formed In U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz named three former Treasury secretaries today to a 14-member advisory committee on reform of the international monetary system.

The former secretaries are Henry H. Fowler, secretary from 1965 to 1968; C. Douglas Dillon, 1961-1965; and John B. Connally, 1971 to 1973.

Mr. Fowler, now a partner of Goldman Sachs & Co., a New York investment banking firm, will be chairman of the committee. Its first meeting is scheduled here for Aug. 29.

Eight of the members are bankers, among them the heads of Bank of America, A. W. Clausen; First National City Bank of New York, Walter B. Wriston; Chase Manhattan, David Rockefeller; Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Gabriel C. Hauger; Morgan Guaranty Trust, Elmore C. Patterson; First National Bank of Chicago, Gaylord Freeman; Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, Howard C. Petersen; and Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., Robert V. Roosa, who is former under secretary of the Treasury.

Representing industry are Reginald H. Jones, chairman of General Electric, and William Blackie, former head of Caterpillar Tractor.

The final member is Henry C. Wallich, economics professor at Yale University and senior consultant to Mr. Shultz.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### New Well Extends Eldfisk Oil Find

Phillips Petroleum, as operator for a multi-company group, says the third successful extension well on the Eldfisk structure in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea tested oil at daily flow rates ranging from 2,000 barrels to 3,800 barrels. Phillips says that although oil recoveries from this latest well were not as high as from previous wells tested on the structure, the well is significant in that it helps define the eastern limits of the field and provides information relevant to plans for its future development. The North Sea group includes Phillips, with a 38.96 percent interest; Petrofina of Belgium with 30 percent; Petronord, a French-Norwegian group, with 20 percent; and AGIP, the Italian state company, 13.04 percent.

### VW Seen Unlikely to Build U.S. Plant

Volkswagenwerk is unlikely to establish a U.S. auto assembly plant, sources close to the motor company report. They say a price study undertaken by the company has shown so far that it would be more expensive for VW to build its cars in the United States than to export them from Germany. A company spokesman would say only that he could not confirm the report, but that the cost comparison study has not been completed and that a final decision has not been made. The sources say that VW's experts had found that U.S. hourly wage costs were about 6 deutsche marks higher

than in Germany. The experts reportedly believe that one plant would not be sufficient to maintain a distribution system. The sources stress that while a final decision has not been taken yet, it appeared highly unlikely that VW will embark on the project.

### Siemens to Buy U.S. Firm

A unit of Siemens, the West German electronics firm, and Dickson Electronics Corp., an Arizona manufacturer of electronic components, have agreed in principle for Siemens to acquire Dickson for a cash consideration of \$12 a share—a maximum of \$8.03 million assuming full dilution—and an assumption of liabilities. Dickson stockholders will receive an immediate distribution of about \$10 a share.

### GM to Buy Catalysts from Engelhard

Gearing up for production of an anti-pollution device to meet 1976 federal clean air standards, General Motors has signed the second agreement this month for the supply of precious-metal catalysts used to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon content of auto emissions. The latest accord is with Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals, which developed the "catalytic converter" and which last year contracted to supply its own version of the device to Ford Motor, Nissan Motor of Japan and Volvo of Sweden. GM's first agreement, announced Aug. 1, was for a supply of catalytic material from a partnership formed for the purpose by American Cyanamid Co. and Japan Catalytic International Inc.

### Critics Call for Fiscal Curb on Growth

## U.K. Expansion Policy Draws Heavy Fire

By James Furlong

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—The government's program to push Britain toward faster economic growth is drawing heavy attacks from a widening range of critics, who contend that the policy is weakening the pound and promoting inflation.

The government, steadily rejecting calls for a heavy foot on the brakes, faces such critics as: Enoch Powell, Conservative member of Parliament, who has demanded a halt to the growth program through the imposition of a "drastically increased" direct taxes and large cuts in public expenditure.

Nicholas Kaldor, Cambridge economist and former Labor government adviser, who also advocates fiscal restrictions and believes Prime Minister Edward Heath's government may well "bring the nation to the brink of ruin."

Barclays Review, published by Barclays Bank Ltd., which in milder tone said today that the government probably will have to "adopt a more restrictive fiscal stance" in the autumn.

Similar thinking is common among financial district sources, especially government bond dealers concerned about the effect of inflation and a weak pound on bond prices.

Breaking a Pattern  
The government, backed by the Confederation of British Industry, has steadily reaffirmed its commitment to break the cycle of low investment and low economic growth that has plagued Britain since World War II.

Government sources contend that strains placed on the economy by recent fast growth will ease as the economy slows naturally to a relatively high, but sustainable, rate of expansion. However, critics note the following alarming statistics:

• The pound is currently at a trade-weighted depreciation from its December 1971 level of around 18.3 percent, despite the fact that the Bank of England has pushed interest rates to record-high levels to lend support to the currency.

• The July current account balance of payments showed a deficit of \$101 million, widened from \$39 million in June. The July figure is equivalent to an annual deficit of \$1,312 billion.

• The inflation rate is high, with the retail price index in July up 9.4 percent from the year-earlier figure, despite government price controls. Meanwhile the July price index for

basic materials and fuel purchased by the manufacturing industry was 33 percent above the year-earlier level.

• The money supply is rising rapidly, with the broadly-defined indicator increasing at an annual rate of 22.2 percent in the three months ended July 18. In addition, the budget deficit in the current year is estimated by Barclays Review at \$44 billion.

• And the CBI's latest survey of industrialists showed that plant capacity is being utilized at near record levels and that there are shortages of labor and materials.

### Government's View

The government interpretation of the figures is far from pessimistic. Peter Walker, secretary of state for trade and industry, dismissed the "temporary deficit" in the current account as "the price we must pay to keep the economy on a higher growth path."

As for retail price increases, the government says these are mainly due to sharp rises in world commodity prices.

On the money supply, it is noted that the latest figures were compiled before the recent stiff increase in interest rates set in motion by the Bank of England on July 19.

A final defense by the government is that economic growth appears to be slowing to a brisk but sustainable pace without the necessity for harsh fiscal measures that would damage business confidence.

The growth rate of the gross domestic product in the second quarter declined to an annual rate of 3 percent from over 8 percent in the first quarter. The drop probably exaggerates the trend, but still points to a slowdown that should make it easier for Mr. Heath to manage inflation and to fend off calls for severe fiscal steps.

## U.K. Banks Apply 1-Point Increase In Lending Rate

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—The increase in the base lending rate of large U.K. banks became general today as National Westminster, Midland and Barclays Bank followed yesterday's one-point increase by Lloyds Bank to a record 11 percent.

The four clearing banks, which account for more than half of Britain's sterling deposits, also aligned the interest rates they pay for seven-day-notice deposit accounts at 9.5 percent.

As a result, the difference between what the big banks pay for deposits and what they charge has in some cases widened. For instance, Barclays had previously paid 9.25 percent for deposit accounts. Yet, like the other banks, it generally charges one point above the base rate for loans to its most credit-worthy customers.

Thus, its minimum spread between lending and borrowing widened to 2.5 points from 1.75.

## Big Board Prices Dip In Lethargic Trading

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The stock market registered another decline in light trading today and most of the leading indicators of price action again sank to new lows for the year on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.94 points and closed at 851.90, its lowest closing level since Dec. 2, 1971. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite and 425-stock industrial indexes also dipped to new lows for 1973.

Wall Street spent most of the day awaiting word on President Nixon's news conference, but then failed to react decisively when the details of the conference appeared on news wires and television screens shortly after 2:30 p.m.

Turnover on the NYSE continued to plod along sluggishly, apparently reflecting general disinterest on the part of investors. At the close, 10.77 million shares had changed hands, down from 11.48 million yesterday.

Most glamour and blue chips lost ground. Texas Instruments surrendered 1 7/8 to 101 1/8, Xerox 1 1/4 to 80, Honeywell 1 7/8 to 102 1/8, Eastman Kodak 1 to 131 1/4 and Xerox 1 to 146 3/8.

Golds were easier, as the price of London bullion declined. Campbell Red Lake slipped 1 1/2 to 55, Homestake Mining 3/8 to 42, ASA 1 to 44 and Dome Mines 2 1/8 to 85 1/4.

Hewlett-Packard gave up 1 1/8 to 73 3/8, Du Pont 4 1/2 to 153 1/2, Fairchild Camera 3/4 to 48 3/4, Combustion Engineering 2 1/8 to 78 5/8, AMP 2 5/8 to 41 1/2.

## Wheat Futures Hit Record Price

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The prices of nearby wheat futures soared to new historic highs today on the Chicago Board of Trade. The nearest delivery, September, rose the daily permissible limit of 20 cents to close at \$6.48 for a 60-pound bushel.

The more distant wheat deliveries declined sharply with the December 1973 contract down the daily limit of 20 cents.

Meanwhile, corn futures dropped their daily permissible limit of 10 cents a bushel.

The continued strength in wheat prices reflected waves of export orders from foreign lands which are now despairing of a break in prices.

[It is understood Mr. Kaplan reduced his earnings estimates because of indications from Polaroid's recent second-quarter report that production of the new SX-70 camera will be stretched out more than expected. In Boston, a Polaroid spokesman denied it was having production problems with its new camera, saying that "we are continuing on our production schedules and planning on introduction nationally in the fourth quarter."]

The weekly net asset value of  
on August 20, 1973  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**  
U.S. \$39.88  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.**  
U.S. \$29.20  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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## One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

	Aug. 21, 1973	Aug. 22, 1973
Spot (per £1)	2.4585	2.4758
3m. (per £1)	33.21	37.725
6m. (per £1)	37.72	37.725
12m. (per £1)	47.73	44.445
3m. (per £1)	5.00	5.775
6m. (per £1)	5.23	5.235
12m. (per £1)	4.225	4.225
3m. (per £1)	2.501	2.5015
6m. (per £1)	4.20	4.20
12m. (per £1)	567.0	567.0
3m. (per £1)	571.5	568.0
6m. (per £1)	56.755	56.755
12m. (per £1)	15.17	17.96
3m. (per £1)	4.18	4.175
6m. (per £1)	1.8775	1.83
12m. (per £1)	355.25	355.25

Percentage change against the dollar from closing rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement, as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on current quotations in New York.

A: Free; B: Commercial.

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BANK M.M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WITZ INTERNATIONAL S.A.

HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.



## Toronto Stock

## Mutual Funds

prices on Aug. 22, 1973		BME Ask		Voyage	
Size	Rate	Size	Rate	Size	Rate
C	4.03 15.55	Jp Grh/F	4.55 7.29	Reinter	72.60
Grp	2.12 11.41	Japan	6.22 9.27	Scrub East	72.90
Howard:		1 Hanc Sil	7.73 1.01	Scrub S	73.10
Grp	2.23 10.85	1 Hanc Sil	7.73 1.01	Schulr Sp	8.16
Grp	2.23 10.85	Koyano	6.50 9.11	Scrub Sp	8.16
n	5.83 6.27	Apelle	4.44 4.86	Scrub Sp	8.16
n	6.27 6.45	Cst B1	21.52 20.80	Int Inv	25.91
n	6.27 6.45	Cst B2	19.83 19.32	Int Inv	25.91
n	6.27 6.45	Cst B3	17.12 16.60	Com St	10.59
n	6.27 6.45	Cst B4	17.12 16.60	Seab Lev	4.26
n	6.27 6.45	Cst B5	17.12 16.60	Seab Lev	4.26
Spl	21.50 11.91	Cst C1	3.75 4.48	Savly	3.42
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C2	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C3	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C4	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C5	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C6	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C7	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C8	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C9	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C10	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C11	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C12	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C13	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C14	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C15	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C16	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C17	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C18	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C19	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C20	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C21	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C22	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C23	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C24	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C25	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C26	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C27	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C28	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C29	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C30	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C31	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C32	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C33	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C34	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C35	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C36	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C37	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C38	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C39	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C40	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C41	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C42	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C43	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C44	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C45	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C46	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C47	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C48	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C49	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C50	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C51	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C52	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C53	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C54	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C55	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C56	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C57	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C58	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C59	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C60	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C61	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C62	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C63	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C64	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C65	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C66	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C67	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C68	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C69	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C70	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C71	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C72	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C73	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C74	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C75	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C76	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C77	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C78	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C79	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C80	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C81	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C82	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C83	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C84	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C85	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C86	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C87	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C88	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C89	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C90	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C91	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C92	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C93	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C94	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C95	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C96	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C97	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C98	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C99	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C100	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C101	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C102	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C103	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C104	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C105	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C106	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C107	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C108	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C109	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C110	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C111	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C112	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C113	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C114	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C115	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C116	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C117	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C118	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C119	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C120	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C121	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C122	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C123	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C124	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C125	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C126	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C127	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C128	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C129	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C130	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C131	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C132	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C133	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C134	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C135	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C136	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C137	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C138	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C139	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C140	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C141	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C142	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C143	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C144	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C145	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C146	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C147	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C148	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C149	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C150	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C151	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C152	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C153	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C154	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C155	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C156	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C157	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C158	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C159	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C160	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C161	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C162	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C163	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C164	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C165	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C166	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C167	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C168	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C169	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C170	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C171	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C172	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C173	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C174	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C175	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C176	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	Cst C177	3.75 4.48	Invall	6.40
Grp	2.12 11.41	C			

	5.79 N.L.	Mass Financial	12.91 1.92	S&P Index	4.32 N
SP	16.39 N.L.	MIT	12.91 1.92	State Bonds	
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	Div Pld	4.85
F	5.62 N.L.	MIC	12.91 1.92	Progr	4.85
Ind	4.24 4.83	MICO	12.91 1.92	SIFM	4.74
		Males	12.91 1.92	SIFM	4.74
Sec	3.35 5.79	MAK	12.91 1.92	SIFM	4.74
SP	11.60 12.46	MAK AM	5.89 5.56	Stream	4.74
Gov	1.32 0.36	ADONY	9.14 10.37	Inv	2.90 N.L.
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	Invest	1.20 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	State	20.14 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	Cap	18.85 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	Superv	1.50 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	Grwth	5.14 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Ind	4.24 4.83	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
		Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Sec	3.35 5.79	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
SP	11.60 12.46	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
Gov	1.32 0.36	Am Bank	12.91 1.92	South	6.42 N
F	5.62 N.L.	Am Bank	12.91		

## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

[illegible]

### Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]

## New Highs and Low

[illegible]

Longle L alJ	Super V
Marathn Mf	Teleprom
MasMu Mfg	Tennoco

Standard & Poor's			
48 Industrials	High	Low	Close
48 Industrials	29.80	28.35	29.21
79 Railroads	27.80	26.35	27.21
48 Utilities	26.75	25.99	26.18
59	27.75	26.50	27.26

NYSE Index			
Composite	High	Low	Close
Composite	59.71	58.55	59.25
Industrials	59.71	58.55	59.21
Transportation	58.15	57.04	57.66
Finance	58.15	57.04	57.66
Utilities	66.12	65.87	66.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Composite	High	Low	Close
Composite	59.71	58.55	59.25
Industrials	59.71	58.55	59.21
Transportation	58.15	57.04	57.66
Finance	58.15	57.04	57.66
Utilities	66.12	65.87	66.00

erDStr	Pledmt NGs	ZapataCo
Mtge Inv	Pittston Co.	

Aug. 17 .....	208,880	278,011	2,847
Aug. 18 .....	230,514	263,119	2,321
Aug. 19 .....	230,336	280,769	2,406
Aug. 14 .....	218,962	243,120	2,833

\* These totals are included in the sales figures.



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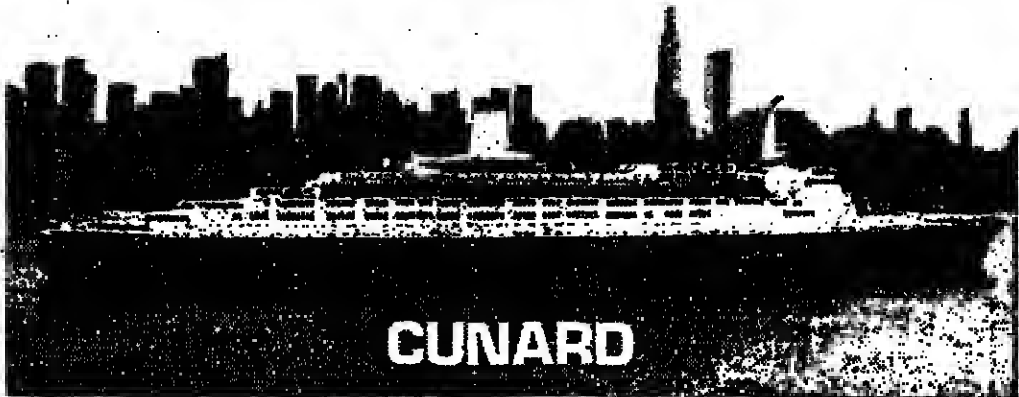
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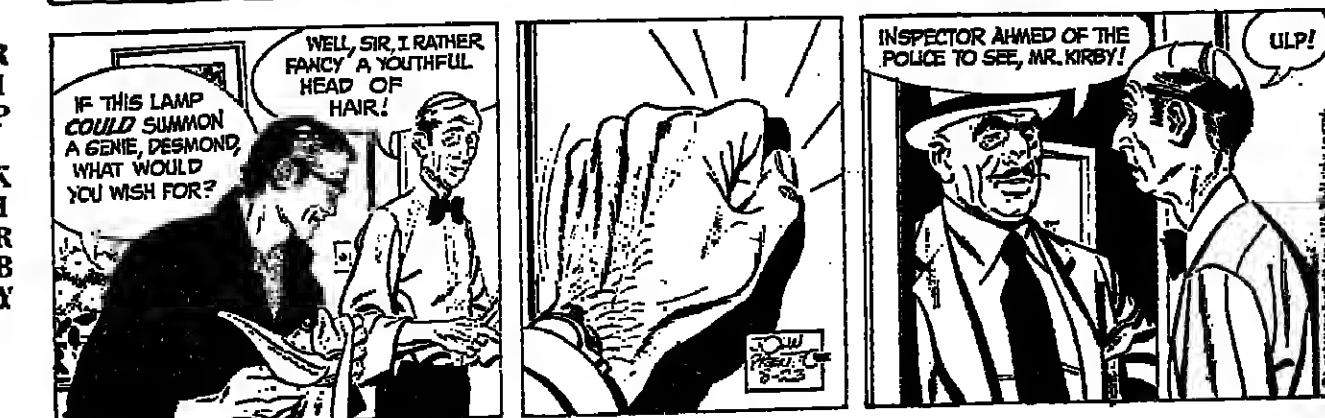
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THANK YOU, DEAR

ACTUALLY, I DIDN'T MEAN FOR THAT TO HAPPEN

**By Alan Truscott**

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"WE NEVER *DID* FIND OUT WHAT WAS SNORIN' IN THE  
FINISHES... THAT'S WHEN WE CAME HOME."

## JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**GRAID** to frighten the wicked

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**WEGIN**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**KAJECT**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**DEMUGS**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**SOUNDS LIKE A FUNNY BREAK.**

**Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.**

Pick the SURPRISE ANSWER from

A

C

R

A

I

D

G

E

J

K

M

U

S

Yesterday's **Journal** BARON SQUAR ASPECT PELVIS  
**Journal** Too stupid to have the right

## BOOKS

## THE PREACHERS

By James Morris. Illustrations by Tom Huffman.  
St. Martin's Press. 418 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

JAMES MORRIS is an insomniac who solved the problem of what to do in the wee hours of the morning by building himself a powerful radio receiver and tuning in to fundamentalist preachers, mostly from the right wing. He got hooked—fascinated by their ideas, their world views, their infighting and, most of all, their obvious public appeal and financial success. "The Preachers" is his account of the voices that filled his early-morning world. It is an act of love by a gourmet of the religious right.

The book consists of essays on nine leaders of "one-name denominations," chosen, Morris says, because they were either typical or have had special impact on the social, political and economic lives of "grass roots America." They range from Oral Roberts and Billy Graham ("the least colorful and most powerful") to Frederick Eikerenkoetter 2d, better known as Reverend Ike ("the most flamboyant") and C. W. Burpo (whoever he is).

The author, who was presumably preconditioned for his later calling by growing up in the Bible and Gods and having a faith healer for an uncle, uses tapes and autobiographies as his best sources, and the result is a succession of revealing quotations. For instance, A. A. Allen, the late faith healer who had an alcohol problem, once confessed that drunkenness was "a healthy trait." "I wish I had had a coat of arms," he said, "the beer bucket and the gin bottle would rightly have been emblazoned upon it."

Morris seems to have consumed books and periodicals as if they were cashew nuts. He has diligently compared Roberts's

work for—many years as a writer for the Federal Aviation Agency, and his powers of description are a strong point. Describing a Kathryn Kuhlmann rally, for instance, he portrays the faith healer as "a striking figure in a long, fleecy white dress with huge, billowy sleeves that floated about like small cumulus clouds as she waved her long arms about the crowd."

His approach, that of a journalist, and criticism tend to come from others rather than himself. He deals at length, for instance, with accusations against Roberts. When appropriate, he goes into the financial affairs of his subjects, though he is conspicuously negligent on Carl McIntire's current wheeling and dealing in Florida.

Morris has an annoying habit of raising questions and then not answering them. At one point, for instance, he asks, "What has motivated McIntire and his followers to travel to distant parts of the world to promote his meetings of the World Council of Churches?" Having run into McIntire and his anti-Communist, anti-ecumenical pickets at such meetings, I have often wondered about this myself. I still do.

Indeed, motivation is the main problem of the book. Morris has much brilliant use of his ported 40 barrels of literature and tapes, but he has apparently not met many of his subjects and doesn't offer much insight into what drives them as people.

Nevertheless, the book, which is illustrated by nine cartoons by Tom Huffman, is a good success. Morris has captured the techniques of big-time preaching as well as its excesses and its split.

Mr. Fiske is a writer for The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This analysis is based on reports  
obtained from more than 250 book  
stores in 110 communities of the United  
States. The figures in the right-hand  
column do not necessarily represent  
consecutive appearances.

THIS WEEK	FICTION	
1 Breakfast at Champions.	1	17
Venouet	1	17
2 The Hollow Hills, Stewart.	2	26
3 No. 100, High.	2	26
Susan	2	26
4 Harvest Moon, Tryon	3	3
5 The Yellow Pine	3	3
6 The Billion Dollar Sure	6	42
Thing, Erdman	6	42
7 The Green Pine	7	49
8 Curse of the Kims, Holt	8	56
9 The Summer Before the	9	63
Season, Leasing	9	63
10 Jonathan Livingston Sea-	10	70
guill, Bach	10	70
GENERAL		
Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution	1	24
Atties	1	24
2 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	2	31
3 Sybil, Schreder	3	38
4 All	4	45
Howar	4	45
5 Weight Watchers Program	5	52
Gooder, Milder	5	52
6 The Making of the Presi-	6	59
dent 1972, White	6	59
7 Gooder, Milder	7	66
8 How to Be Your Own	8	73
Best Friend, Newman &	8	73
9 With	9	80
My Young Years, Rubin-	9	80
son	9	80
10 Harris	10	87

# CROSSWORD

**By WILL WENT**

<u>ACROSS</u>		49 Analyze Cupid's friend	14 Letter-closing words
1 May or Girardeau	57 Barbary, for one	22 Intelligent	23 Indian-head piece
5 Gnawing mammal	58 Large marine fish	25 Provided	27 ——— kirt
9 Gem	58 Swan genus	28 Unhidden	30 Categorize a horse
13 Bedroom reveille	59 Weeper, in saying	31 Waste allowances	34 Cold product
15 King of Israel	61 1916 hit tune	34 Opposite of styl	35 Letter
16 Envelope, with "in"	62 Biblical physician	37 Malaysian law	38 Give Marco a ride on a raft
17 Capital	63 Reject	40 Atmosphere: French	42 Menu choice
18 Zoo sound	64 Seasons in Quebec	43 Stock grouping	45 Coffee varieties
20 African animal	65 Double curve	46 Part of N.C.A.A. Abbr.	48 Rocky debris
20 Vim	66 Italian family	49 Corn item	50 Lady Macbeth's problem
21 Support the god of wine		51 Collegiate School, today	52 Counterfeit item
24 Hebrew letter	<u>DOWN</u>		53 Join
25 Electrical unit	1 Summer home	55 Jaunty	56 Sea flier
27 Man for Diogenes	2 Medicinal plant	60 Poet's start	
29 Bumbling	3 Criticize the goddess of healing		
32 Before, in Paris	4 Poetic word		
33 Be silent, in music	5 House area		
36 Time period	6 Frenzied		
38 Parsonage: Abbr.	7 Ill-natured one		
39 Kind of truck	8 Take Shakespeare's spirit for a walk		
40 Matured	9 Place of revelations		
41 Metric measure	10 Luxurious		
42 One's specialty	11 Babylonian cbaos		
43 Dividing membranes	12 Remains		
44 Dravidian			
46 Taking it easy			
47 Full of Suffix			
48 Cartoonist			
William			

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12
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57					58					59	60		
61					62					63			
64					65							66	



## Each Wins 3

## U.S., Russia Share In Swimming Gold

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—American mastery in the swimming pool suffered a severe jolt at the World Student Games today when the men's freestyle relay team and Olympic gold medalist Galt Carr both were topped by Soviet opposition.

The United States, which won 18 of the 22 swimming titles at the 1970 games, had to share the spoils with the Soviet Union today, each winning three gold medals.

The three victories today gave the United States a total of eight gold medals—second best—while the Soviet Union increased its haul to 54.

Miss Carr, bidding for her second gold of the games after winning the 200-meter breaststroke title yesterday, seemed to have her 100-meter breaststroke specialty wrapped up.

But Lyubov Rusanova challenged in the final meters to take the title by a fingertip in 1 minute 15.54 seconds, beating the games record of 1964 Olympic gold medalist Galina Stepanova, who had to settle for third place today.

The American 4-by-200-meter men's freestyle relay also came off second best when it was beaten by the Russians, spearheaded by yesterday's 100-meter champion Vladimir Bure, who set a Soviet record on the first leg of today's relay.

Bure put in a furious burst to pass American Rick Reeder—and Alexander Samsonov used the same technique to pass Steve Furniss on the anchor leg, and clinch the title for the Soviet Union, which clocked 7:43.28 to slice 10 seconds off the games' record.

Allen Foucher rescued U.S. prestige when he swept to his second butterfly gold of the games. The Southern California student coped with the brief challenge of West German Folkert Meuw to win easily in a games' record of 2:15.72.

American spirits rose further when David Johnson proved to be in a class of his own in the 200-meter backstroke, winning in 2:10.5 over teammate Furniss, who clocked 2:13.7. Canada's John Hayes was third.

In the final event, the United States struck gold again when

powerful Sally Tuttle anchored the 4-by-100-meter medley relay squad home first in 4:29.8, ahead of the Russians.

The Russians had earlier monopolized the men's 200-meter breaststroke, in which Nikolai Pankin cut loose on the final lap to beat teammate Igor Chordakov for the gold medal in 2:23.8.

The United States women's basketball team keyed by 10-second-half points from Martha Rapp of Texas, overcame a two-point, half-time deficit to defeat Cuba, 59-55, and advance to the finals of the basketball competition at the seventh world university games.

The U.S. women, winning their fifth straight after an opening-round loss to the Soviet Union, put the Cubans away in the final minute of play when Brenda Moeller of Iowa hit a pair of rebounds.

"I knew we had the ability and stamina to reach the finals even after that discouraging (83-42) loss to the Russians," U.S. coach Jim Upton said afterward.

Miss Rapp, with 16 points led all scorers, while Miss Moeller had 13 and Julieanne Brazinski chipped in with 11.

Soviet athletes took the men's and women's singles tennis titles. Olga Morozova gained the women's crown with a 6-3, 7-5 victory over Japan's Kanako Sawamura. Janet Young of Australia beat American Jane Metcal, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, for the bronze medal.

In men's play, Temuraz Kekulidze defeated Balazs Taroczy of Hungary, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3, for the gold and Ken Hirai of Japan defeated Thomas Emrich of East Germany, 6-1, 3-6, 9-7, for the bronze.

In fencing, Romania won the women's team foil title, beating the Soviet Union, 9-3, in the final. Poland beat Hungary for the bronze medal.

The Soviet Union defeated the United States, 6-4, in water polo and virtually clinched another gold medal in other games. Hungary and Italy tied, 5-5, and Cuba beat West Germany, 9-4.

The Soviet Union now has eight points in the championship group on four victories. Cuba, in second place with two victories and two ties, has a mathematical chance of beating the Soviets.

## Medal Tally

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	54	28	21
United States	8	7	13
Romania	2	2	2
Poland	2	2	2
France	2	2	2
Britain	2	2	2
Cuba	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	2
Finland	2	2	2
Hungary	2	2	2
Russia	2	2	2
East Germany	2	2	2
Czechoslovakia	2	2	2
France	2	2	2
Yugoslavia	2	2	2
Japan	2	2	2
Canada	2	2	2
Australia	2	2	2
East Germany	2	2	2
East Germany	2	2	2
East Germany	2	2	2
East Germany	2	2	2

(Seven bronze medals in men's high jump.)

## Finneran Takes AAU Dive Title

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Michael Finneran, who performed a "perfect dive" last year in the Olympic trials, won the Amateur Athletic Union national championship yesterday in the one-meter dive.

The 24-year-old insurance man performed a difficult reverse 1 1/2 somersault layout yesterday to the noisy approval of a crowd which had to be admonished by the judges.

Finneran defeated 12 finalists, finishing with 482.65 points. Richard McAlister of the Air Force Academy was second at 491.65.

The Ohio State graduate, whose perfect dive came in 1972 when all seven judges gave him the top score of 10 points, collected his fourth national title yesterday.

In third place was Tim Moore, who finished with 470.40 points, while Julian Krug was fourth with 464.35.

A heavy schedule—which will feature preliminaries and finals in swimming—is set for today.

## Smith, Riessen Leave Behind Best Tennis in the Davis Cup

TORONTO, Aug. 22 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith and eighth-seeded Marty Riessen, battling emotional and physical letdowns, were beaten last night in the \$100,000 Canadian Open tennis championship.

Both were first-round singles victims after leading the United States to the Davis Cup finals with a victory over Romania in the series that ended Monday at Alamo, Calif.

Smith, generally rated the best player in the world, bowed 7-6, 7-5, to American Eddie Dibbs, while Riessen lost, 6-3, 6-2, to Charlie Pasarell of Puerto Rico.

Erik Van Dillen, Smith's doubles partner, was the only American Davis Cup team member to win. He beat fellow American Harold Solomon, 6-7, 6-2, 6-2.

Smith and Riessen had to make the transition from fast cement to the slower courts here and played after only three hours sleep. On Monday, Riessen had



COURT BATTLE—America's Tom Burleson, 7 feet 4 inches, is on the floor during battle with Cuban basketball team. Mel Weldon, No. 4, reels from punch.

## U.S. and Cuba Fight On Basketball Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Afterward, Coach Badger—with two shoe prints across the front of his white shirt—said, "We knew they were going to start trouble when they were 20 points behind, because they do it every time we play them."

Trainer Woltzen, who was treated for a lump on the back of his head after he regained consciousness, said, "These bastards hit me three times. I put my arm up and then they hit me on the back."

Burleson, the 7-foot-4-inch-all center from North Carolina State, said of the scramble that apparently touched off the battle: "We went down, and then it started. The whole Cuban team started swinging. Then they started kicking and punching and they pushed the whole American team into a corner."

During the brawl, one of the Cubans grabbed the timer's gun, according to Burleson, and fired it. "When I heard the shot, I was really scared," Burleson said. "I thought anything might happen."

Wally Walker of the University of Virginia received a large cut on his left hand. So did Luis Calderon, a Cuban player.

The brawl was the second incident at the games. Yesterday, Soviet security officials at a basketball game between Israel and Puerto Ricans physically attacked a group of Soviet Jews who had been cheering the Israeli team.

After today's brawl, Marvin Barnes of Providence College appeared to be the only member of the American squad who escaped unscathed. He climbed over a barricade around the court and sat down among the spectators.

About 100 Russians gathered around the U.S. team bus outside the gymnasium after the game and applauded the Americans. Minutes later, the Cubans emerged from the building, some of them still in uniform, and the Russians jeered and whistled.

## Rozelle Is Faced With Deluge Of Alleged NFL Lawbreakers

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—In the Lance Rentzel matter and other cases going back through Joe Namath to Paul Hornung and Alex Karras, Pete Rozelle has established the principle that National Football League players live under a double standard of conduct. Their lives must be impeccable, within the laws of society and within the even more stringent standards of the NFL. If they are not, they can expect to hear from Rozelle, the commissioner.

It is a concept apparently more and more difficult to live by because more and more NFL players are winding up, on police blotters. The latest is Leo Hayden, a regular running back for the St. Louis Cardinals, arrested in Birmingham, Ill., and charged with the rape of a 21-year-old woman there last Sunday night.

Hayden was arrested last month on charges of passing a bad check in St. Louis. Since Rozelle counts not always with court convictions as a basis, Hayden might be termed "2 for 2." Rentzel, on the basis of one possession-of-marijuana conviction and going back a few years, two for indecent exposure, was said to be "3 for 3" after having been suspended by Rozelle last month.

Before the end of this month, court action is expected in Los Angeles on the Rentzel suspension.

Another, Duane Thomas of Washington, is in the news again because he has turned sideways, if not backward, to the flag at the playing of the national anthem before Friday night's game in Buffalo, according to some outraged Buffalo fans. The accusation there seems flimsy, too, although Thomas is on probation.

Rozelle's probation and Texas probation for a drug conviction. The commissioner seems bent on presenting the purest possible image. He reached back to 1969 recently in placing St. Gilman, the Houston general manager, under probation because Gilman, when in charge of the San Diego team, had been lax in monitoring the use of pills such as amphetamines among the players.

Namath was ordered in 1969 to sell his interest in a bar frequented by "undesirables," while Hornung and Karras, both retired, were suspended in 1961 because of betting activities.

Except for Rentzel, all these performers are still on active duty, including Ernie Holmes, the Pittsburgh defensive tackle, who shot an Ohio State trooper last winter. Holmes pleaded guilty and was given a probation sentence by the court. He then underwent a rehabilitation program under the direction of a correctional institute, and he starts for the Steelers.

The commissioner's stated policy is to consider each case individually on its merits before making out discipline. But those sympathetic to Rentzel contend that there are mounting inconsistencies, that there is not only a double standard, but dozens of standards.

Gorman Also SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Allan Stone of Australia upset second-seeded Tom Gorman of the United States, 7-6, 6-3, yesterday in the first round of the \$50,000 Eastern Med-Gulf Open grass court tennis championship, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

## Angry Foster Content to Jab Way Past Fourie

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Aug. 22 (AP).—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster successfully defended his title last night with a unanimous 15-round decision over Pierre Fourie, then claimed he could have knocked out the South African "at just about any time."

"I wanted to go the entire 15 rounds," said the champion, 34, who charged Fourie with making a racial slur before the fight.

"He called me a boy at the weigh-in this morning," Foster said. "I wanted to beat him, not knock him out."

"I didn't hit him with my best punches. I just used my jab."

Hundreds of those jabs, by Foster, who had a big height and reach advantage, snapped Fourie's head repeatedly and bloodied his face.

During a clinch in the middle rounds, Foster, a black, said he whispered to Fourie: "So I'm a boy, huh?"

In the 14th, the champion literally shouted, "I said I was going to beat him, didn't I? I said I was going to beat him."

Foster then slammed a hard right to Fourie's head.

Fourie, following the decision, walked to Foster's corner and spoke briefly to the champion.

"He apologized for calling me that 'boy,'" said Foster. "I accepted his apology."

Fourie's manager, Alan Towell, argued after the fight that Foster meant no racial slur when he told Foster during the weigh-in: "Tonight's the night, boy."

"You Yankees call each other boy all the time," said Towell. "So what's wrong with somebody else doing it?"

Nothing Special In the dressing room, Fourie was asked about his previously announced "secret plan" and said, "I never got going enough to use it."

Fourie discounted Foster's statement about not trying for a knockout.

"An old man never likes to go 15 rounds," said Fourie, who, at 30, is 4 years younger than Foster. "He likes to put them away if he can."

Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Baltimore	70	53	.574	—
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Detroit	68	57	.544	1 1/2
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New York	67	58	.531	3
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Milwaukee	60	66	.473	10
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Cleveland	57	69	.446	21
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## Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Oakland	72	52	.584	—
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Kansas City	70	55	.560	1 1/2
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Seattle	69	56	.554	2 1/2
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Chicago	59	66	.473	14
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California	58	65	.469	15
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Texas	43	79	.350	29
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(Wednesday's game not included.)

## Tuesday's Results

Chicago 4, Cleveland 4.

Baltimore 4, Minnesota 1.

New York 2, New York 4.

Boston 15, Texas 9.

Detroit 6, Oakland 4.

Milwaukee 4, California 2.

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Wednesday's game not included.

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